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Read 'The Seventh Cross', Great Anti-Nazi Novel Today On Page 4

Italy and the Second Front
By Wm. Z. Foster—P. 8

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

★ 1 Star Edition

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Smash 18 Mi. Towards Dnieper; Allies Take Brindisi on Adriatic

'UE' Garden Rally Hears Murray

A Madison Square Garden rally with CIO President Philip Murray the featured speaker, last night opened the Sixth Annual Convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Delegates representing 500,000 workers of nearly a thousand machine, electrical and radio plants in the United States and Canada, will begin formal deliberations at Hotel New Yorker 10 A.M. today.

Duke Ellington and other notables in the entertainment field were on the program of the Garden meeting. The audience was largely of workers of many vital war plants in the New York, New Jersey area under contract with the UE.

Other speakers included president Albert Fitzgerald, secretary-treasurer Julius Emspak, national organization director James Matles, and Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union.

STRESS SECOND FRONT

Labor's vital role for a knock-out stage in the war upon the Axis was the theme that ran through the speeches. The UE's long fight for a full-scale land invasion of Europe, for closer coalition warfare of all the United Nations and the need of waging a merciless war against the home-front wreckers in and out of Congress, was strongly emphasized by all the speakers.

The convention is expected to be in session through Friday.

Today's session will be devoted to organizing convention committees and may receive the report of the officers. Now the third largest union of the CIO, the UE chalks up a record of progress unsurpassed by any union.

The no-strike pledge has been made good 100 per cent and protection of wage standards has been achieved to the highest point possible under the wartime wage limits. The bulk of the UE's membership is under some form of wage incentive. The convention is expected to give further study to the union's experience with wage forms.

AUXILIARY WORK

The convention will also review the UE's year of active experience in the price roll-back movement; experience with some 300 joint labor-management production committees and its initiative of "town meetings" in support of the war effort and the President.

Much interest will undoubtedly be shown in labor's interest in post-war policy.

Honoring the 110,000 members of the UE in the armed forces, women members of the union's auxiliary

(Continued on Page 4)

Murray Issues Convention Call

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—In a call to the sixth annual convention of the CIO, Philip Murray pledged that labor will spare no effort to assure that "the armed forces of the United Nations may quickly strike decisive blows against the tottering Axis forces to achieve their unconditional surrender."

Philip Murray

At the same time, the CIO president reaffirmed the intention of labor to work for "a people's world free from want and fear." Murray said that in working towards this end the CIO "welcomes the opportunity to cooperate with all men of good will—in the labor movement, on the farms, in business and in the professions, and among the consumers of America."

The CIO convention will begin on Monday, Nov. 1, and will be held in Philadelphia. An executive board meeting on Oct. 28 in Philadelphia will precede the convention.

In a Convention Call sent to all CIO affiliates, Murray said:

"The indivisibility of the struggle in which we are engaged on the military, political and economic fronts becomes more apparent daily. Military victories will not suffice to create the kind of a world to which we look forward. As we work and fight, we must also build a people's world free from want and fear. After guns have been silenced, our enemies must be confronted by a demonstration of democracy at work.

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations supports the President of the United States both as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and as a fighter for a world in which justice and peace are triumphant.

"We are determined to spare no

(Continued on Page 6)

LaGuardia Asks for a Roll-Back That Rolls

Mayor LaGuardia gave his "amen" yesterday to the 4 per cent price roll-back order of Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson—provided it really rolls.

The order, announced in yesterday's papers, directs the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration to start at once on a program designed to bring living costs down 4 percent, or approximately to the levels of Sept., 1942. Commodities affected will include apples, onions, oranges, peanut butter, lard, vegetable oils and potatoes. The program will cost the Government about $100,000,000 annually, officials said. In truth, the cost of living rose much higher than four per cent since Sept. 1942.

"Well," said the Mayor, speaking over station WNYC in his weekly radio talk to New Yorkers, "I say 'Amen' to that if it does anything, but just to get an order and no benefit to the consumer is most discouraging."

Referring to the meat rollback, which never reached New York consumers, the Mayor pointed out, "The government is paying $1.10 a hundred pounds to make up the rollback, and is spending about $170,000,000 on this. We get no benefit."

"Therefore," he repeated, "regulations that fix prices at which we cannot buy do nobody any good."

Turning his atention to the price of eggs, which is still rising, the Mayor urged his listeners not to buy the kind that come in brown shells.

MEAT UPGRADING

The Mayor warned that the quality of meat in retail butcher stores is bad this week because the butchers, in order to sell at ceiling prices, are grading up inferior meat. He urged butchers to "cooperate with the city."

"You just tell us the wholesalers who charge you above ceiling prices and let us get after them," he said. "That will put the squeeze on them."

He asked consumers to look for the new OPA poster headed "OPA Top Legal Prices" in all retail stores in the city, and to inform the Mayor's office if any store fails to display it.

LaGuardia announced that the city's new "Center of Music and Drama," in Mecca Temple, to be used for popularly priced music and entertainment, will be managed by Harry Friedgut, former manager of the Griffith Music Foundation of Newark, N. J.

He told his listeners that all staff members of Station WNYC have given a pint of blood apiece to the American Red Cross, in honor of their 15 members now in the Armed Forces.

Lisbon Scene of Italy Negotiations

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UP).—Negotiations leading up to the Italian surrender were conducted in Lisbon, it was revealed today. Two Italian generals shuttled between Rome and Lisbon for conferences in the Portuguese capital presided over by British Ambassador Sir Ronald H. Campbell and attended by the American Charge D'Affaires and Representatives of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Slice Through Heel; Move Behind Salerno

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Sept. 12 (UP).—Slicing 40 miles across the heel of Italy, Allied troops have captured the big Adriatic port of Brindisi only 70 miles from Albania while in a continuing fierce battle on the west coast Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark's Fifth Army has smashed into the hills behind fallen Salerno, front dispatches reported tonight.

British Tommies who lopped off the greater part of the heel in a swift overland drive from fallen Taranto found Brindisi's fine harbor in good working order. Leaving the cooperative Italians to run the city under Allied direction, the British drove on up the east coast in pursuit of fleeing German units which included the First Parachutist Division from Sicily.

(A BBC report, quoting advices from Algiers, that the Allies had captured the important port of Bari, 60 miles north of Brindisi, was not repeated in subsequent broadcasts, and was not elsewhere confirmed.)

Allied progress was by no means so easy on the west coast.

While an Allied communique reported the Americans and British had driven into the hills inland from Salerno, a dispatch from the field said that fierce fighting raged Saturday on the Salerno plain to the south.

[Allied fliers in the Naples area tonight held or had appeared about to win 30 good mainland airfields from which to extend their activities. In battles with nearly 200 enemy fighters, nine enemy planes were shot down.

[Flying Fortresses and other Allied planes shot up 180 enemy trucks on roads leading to the fighting area, blasted junctions to halt Nazi reinforcements to the Salerno area, and smashed bridges and railroad yards at Benevento, 40 miles northeast of Naples.]

ARTILLERY ARRAY

At the end of the day the situation still was obscure, the dispatch said, adding that nothing should be taken for granted regarding the overall operation to win Naples until it was cleared up.

Concentrating a formidable array of artillery, the Germans were giving the American advance positions a terrific pounding and also were sending over repeated waves of planes to strafe and dive-bomb.

The Germans in the Salerno area were described as better equipped and in better condition than those met in Sicily.

Salerno was a dead city when the Americans entered, front dispatches said. The eastern end of the town had been leveled by Allied bombing and the harbor was a graveyard of small ships. All shops were closed and public services suspended.

In extreme south Italy the British Eighth Army captured Catanzaro in its methodical advance and was still moving ahead on a 30-mile front stretched diagonally across the foot of the boot, Allied dispatches said.

Only mines impeded the Eighth Army's advance as the Germans rapidly withdrew up-country.

Take Airdrome At Salamaua

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Monday, Sept. 13 (UP).—Allied forces in New Guinea have occupied the Salamaua airdrome, A communique said today.

A Japanese counter-attack in the Busu River sector before Lae was repulsed and skirmishing is progressing, the communique said.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Monday, Sept. 13 (UP).—The fall of Salmaua was expected today after Allied forces, climaxing the most gruelling operation of the New Guinea campaign, cracked the enemy's defenses, routed the foe and began closing in on an estimated 20,000 Japanese troops between Salamaua and Lae.

Piercing strongly-prepared positions south of Salamaua, American and Australian jungle fighters broke through the Japanese line and forced a retreat which was so precipitous that "many hundreds of dead and much equipment, including artillery," was abandoned, a communique said.

Nazis Unleash Terror in Italy

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UP).—In an effort to halt rising resistance by their one-time allies, the Germans today declared martial law in southern Italy but Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio appealed to Italians to reply to "each act of violence with another act of violence."

The United Nations radio in Algiers quoted the German-controlled Rome Radio as saying that Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, Nazi Commander in the south, had declared martial law in all territory occupied by his forces and proclaimed that all crimes committed against German armed forces would be tried "in accordance with German martial law."

Under the decree strikes were forbidden, with their organizers, as well as any saboteurs, subject to summary trial and execution; private correspondence was forbidden

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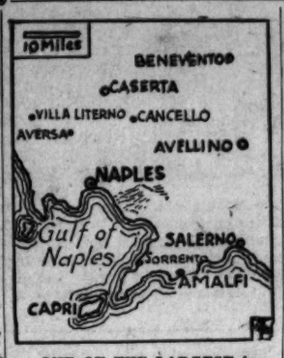

ONE OF THE LARGEST invasion fleets in history has landed American and British troops in the Naples area, where they are reported advancing despite Nazi opposition. Amalfi is mentioned in reports as the site of an important Allied bridgehead.

Italians Charge Nazi Tanks With Bayonets

CHIASSO, on the Swiss-Italian frontier, Sept. 12 (UP). — Italian troops armed only with bayonets charged to their deaths against monster German tiger tanks and Italian officers committed suicide rather than surrender to the Nazis during fighting which broke out in northern Italy following announcement of the armistice, reports from Italy said tonight.

Six thousand of 8,000 Italian troops were killed in one engagement alone, it was reported.

Poorly-armed, the Italians fought bitterly until they finally were overwhelmed by superior Nazi troops and equipment, the reports said.

At Trento, in north-central Italy, the Italians ran out of ammunition during a vicious three-hour struggle, then they fixed their bayonets and charged the Tiger tanks. At Parma, 33 Italian officers took their own lives rather than surrender to the Nazis.

FIGHT IN TRENTO

On Wednesday night some 8,000 Italian infantry battled the Germans for three hours in Trento. They besieged the local barracks and inflicted heavy casualties on the Germans.

The Italians used every means of defense against the superior enemy. Many roamed the streets of Trento hurling hand grenades. Others cut loose high tension wires and let them drop on the Tiger tanks. Finally, with their ammunition gone, the Italians, led by young officers, charged the tanks with bayonets and were mowed down mercilessly by German machine-gun fire.

When the battle was over only 2,000 of the original 8,000 survived. Those still living were concentrated by the Germans in a prison camp at Gardolo, a few miles from Trento.

Citrine's Ruse Evaded 2nd Front Fight at TUC

By Harry Pollitt

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Although the smoke-screen of confusion at the Trades Union Congress resulted in the withdrawal of the amendment to the General Council's resolution, it will not succeed in damping down the campaign for the immediate opening of the Second Front.

The position of the big trade unions was not only changed in their support of the Second Front, but we doubt whether there has been at any Congress such determined and insistent pressure on the General Purposes Committee to get them to agree to accept an amendment in the event of the official Council resolution failing to give the lead the urgency the situation demanded.

It has been common knowledge that all during the week the most intense efforts had been made by the General Council to influence the delegation meetings of the various trade unions.

These meetings always take place before the actual Congress opens, and here decisions are taken on how the Union's votes will be cast. The General Council had been trying to get these meetings to believe that references to the urgent need of creating a Second Front were to be expressed in the official resolution.

On this understanding many important trade unions refrained from placing emergency resolutions before the General Purposes Committee.

On Wednesday night there came news of the unconditional surrender of Italy. The Congress met Thursday morning in a mood of elation at what was undoubtedly the most important military and political event.

The Congress Hall during the proceedings Thursday morning was swept by a variety of rumors. At the end of the first session on Thursday, and just before the discussion of the war situation and the Second Front, Sir Walter Citrine got up to make a special an-

(Continued on Page 4)

Swiss S. P. Lifts C. P. Ban, 440-8

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (ICN).—The Congress of the Social-Democratic Party of Switzerland, just held in Winthur, adopted a propcsal of the Party leadership demanding the annulment of the ban on the Communist Party, on the Socialist Federation (Leon Nicole), and on the Socialist Youth Federation of Switzerland.

The vote was 440 in favor of the proposal to eight against.

Soviets Free 250 Towns on 6 Fronts

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UP). — Soviet troops, smashing rapidly toward the Dnieper River and the German defense line there, have driven to within 92 miles of the Ukraine capital of Kiev and scored gains up to 18 miles on six fronts, liberating nearly 250 inhabited places, a special Soviet communique said tonight.

On the southern front, Red Army troops pushed on toward the Crimea in what appeared to be an offensive to sever the main rail line from the peninsula and isolate the German forces there.

Soviet pincers threatened the German strong points at Poltava and Bryansk as the surging Red Army registered general advances in bitter fighting.

Soviet forces captured the town of Bereistovets, 92 miles northeast of Kiev, in their closest approach to the center of the rich Ukraine. At the same time, they regained possession of Ivangorod, southeast of Bereistovets.

Possession of these two towns threatened the Germans at Nezhin, major outpost for Kiev, 75 miles northeast of the Ukrainian capital. Bereistovets is 17 miles northeast of Nezhin and Ivangorod is 25 to the east.

Another Soviet force driving on Priluki, 75 miles east of Kiev, battered its way into the important town of Gadyatch. A rail town controlling lines to Kharkov and Poltava, Gadyatch in Soviet hands also represented a direct threat to the enemy strong point to Romny. Gadyatch is 72 miles southeast of Priluki and only 33 southeast of Romny.

The Red Army drove forward in gains of five to 12½ miles on the Priluki front, capturing more than 70 towns and villages, the Soviets announced. In the fighting toward Nezhin, gains of six to 7½ miles were made and 20 inhabited places were wrested from the Germans.

Moving steadily across the territory flanking the sea of Azov, the Red Army advanced to 42 miles west of Stalino, and an equal distance to the southwest of the capital of the Donets Basin, which they recaptured last week.

They regained Stary Kermenchik, a district center of the Stalino region, 42 miles west of the metropolis. In an equally significant gain, they stormed into Malaya Yenisal, sending their spearhead toward the Crimea.

Holding Malaya Yenisal, the Red Army was 17 miles southwest of the communications center of Volnovakha and only 27 northeast of Mariupol, on the Azov Sea. They were within 100 miles of Melitopol, key point on the rail line leading from the Crimea. Capture of Melitopol would mean that the German forces in the peninsula were cut off from the rear.

West and southwest of Stalino, the Soviets reported gains of six to 18 miles and the occupation of more than 50 inhabited places.

They made no mention of the east coast of the Azov Sea where Germany claimed the Red Army had landed at Novorossisk, the last port of the Caucasus still in Nazi hands.

The drive on Smolensk was increased as Soviet pressure heightened at Bryansk, bastion southwest of the central anchor point of the German line. The Soviets reported gains of 3.7 to five miles toward Roslavl, north of Bryansk, while the southern arm of that pincer moved forward 2½ to four miles driving into Bereschevka, 18 miles southwest of the city.

On the Bryansk and Roslavl fronts, the Red Army said they had recaptured more than 100 places.

General gains of 2½ miles were reported southwest of Kharkov, where Red Army forces pushed toward the Dnieper at Dniepropetrovsk.

Soviet military advices from the front said the Red Army was within 55 miles of Dnepropetrovsk on the northeast and 25 miles northeast of Pavlograd, which controls the last German line of retreat in that area.

Moscow dispatches reported that the German defenses northwest and southwest of Kharkov, on which the Nazis had pinned their main hope to check the drive to the West, apparently had begun to crumble before the Soviet advance.

Hull Says Soviet Amity Is U.S. Policy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. (UP).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull tonight proposed the establishment of an international police force and court of justice to preserve the peace of the world.

In a nationwide radio address marking his first major foreign policy pronouncement since mid-1942, he disclosed the basic pattern of the nation's after-war international relations, the formulation of which was specifically directed by President Roosevelt. Work toward final definition of this program continues, he said.

Hull included Soviet Russia for a major role in the over-all peace structure, saying it is "our settled policy" that co-operation between Russia and the United States "shall steadily increase during and following the war."

Hull emphasized that whatever the country's postwar objectives, the immediate goal of its foreign policy is "to defeat our enemies as quickly as possible." Toward that end, he said, "we are in continuous consultation with our allies on various phases of military, economic and political activity as required by the exigencies of a constantly changing situation."

Paramount among his specific recommendations for a successful world peace system were:

1. An international police force—"indispensable if effective substitutes for war are to be found."

2. An international court of justice to decide legal differences as opposed to other conflicts between nations.

3. Sound trade and other economic relations with other countries, based on a comprehensive plan of mutually beneficial collaboration.

4. Assistance to aspiring dependent peoples toward material and educational development which will enable them to assume duties and

(Continued on Page 4)

Seamen Keep on Job, Study Shows

Figures released by the Recruitment and Manning Division of the War Shipping Administration yesterday, show that submarines and other war hazards have no terror for America's seamen.

Of more 104,000 seamen who have shipped out since March 15, 1943 only 6,600 failed to ship out after the initial voyage, and that was due chiefly for reasons of health or like conditions, Marshall E. Dimock, director of the division announced.

"Few industries anywhere can match this record," Mr. Dimock declared. "This is a record of which the unions, the companies and WSA can be justly proud.

"When Americans consider the risks these men take, the conditions under which they sail, they will understand what such a low rate of attrition means. It shows courage and loyalty beyond the line of duty."

IMPORTANT JOB

Mr. Dimock's facts also refuted the Peglers and like snipers against the merchant seamen especially their principal union, the National Maritime Union of the CIO.

His praise was particularly heavy on the New York office of the RMD. Practically all shipping out of the port of New York goes through the NMU.

"The New York office of the

(Continued on Page 4)

N. Y. Workers Enlist for 'Battle of Crops'

By Art Shields

There's a big battle going on Up State—a battle to save thousands of tons of beans, tomatoes, apples, peaches and prunes from rotting.

And there's only a little time to do it if the Army and Navy and the folks back home are to get enough food next winter and spring.

That's the way my editor put the case to me as he asked me to get the story of the battle to salvage the crops.

"New York City volunteers are going Upstate by the hundreds," he said.

"Housewives, garment workers, stenographers on vacation; seamen on the beach are helping to gather the vegetables and fruit we need to win the war.

"The trouble is that the volunteers are too few. Hundreds are coming, when thousands are needed."

"We would like you therefore to join the next group of workers going up the Hudson and bring back a story that will help encourage more recruiting."

Now no non-combatants are wanted on the food battle front. So I went to the recruiting office for farm workers maintained by the U. S. Employment Office of the War Manpower Commission at 44 East 23rd St. and signed up for a job in Ulster County.

"That is one of the most critical spots on the apple picking front," said Miss Marjorie McNair, the manager of the Farm placement office.

"Every day the farmers are deluging our Newburgh office with calls for apple pickers. Hundreds of tons of the finest McIntosh apples will be lost if we don't get enough volunteers before the fruit falls."

I was told to report to the Hudson Day Line pier on West 41st St. early next morning.

My quarters, she said, would be in a village hotel, where the Employment Service is maintaining a farm workers center. And cars and trucks will carry the workers to and

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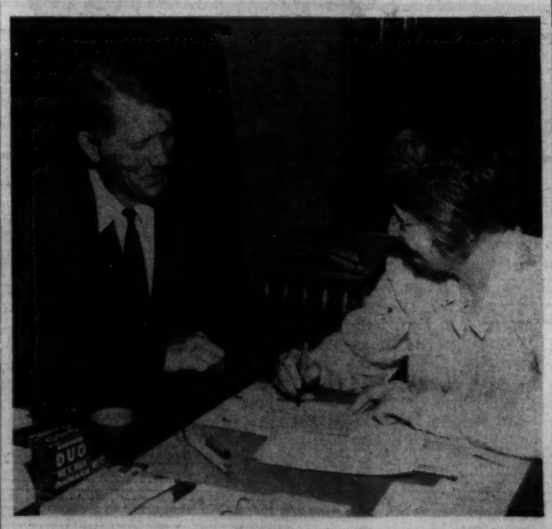


Art Shields, Daily Worker reporter, signing up with the Farm Placement service of the United States Employment Service at 44 E. 23rd St. for a job picking apples in Ulster County.

Albanian Guerrillas Free Town Take Nazi Arms, Seize Stolen Wheat

ISTANBUL, Sept. 12 (ICN). — According to information received from Albania guerrilla detachments are daily attacking the German-Italian garrisons and transport columns. Several days ago guerrilla detachments in the Panachora area in southern Albania encircled and completely wiped out an Italian police force of 82 men sent from Valona to requisition the crop. The guerrillas captured almost all of the detachment's armaments.

In Panachora the guerrillas seized a store with more than 100 tons of wheat and corn requisitioned from the local peasants and returned it to its owners.

At the end of August guerrillas operating in northern Albania surprised a German garrison at Bitzai. More than 70 Hitlerites were killed and the rest retreated in disorder. The town of Bitzai was freed from the invaders.

Official Text of Armistice Terms to Italy

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Sept. 12 (UP).—The armistice terms granted Italy by General Dwight D. Eisenhower included transfer of the Italian Navy and Air Force, it was revealed last night.

The armistice, signed by representatives of General Eisenhower and Premier Pietro Badoglio, contained the following provisions:

1. All hostile activity by Italian armed forces cease immediately when the armistice takes effect.

2. Italy will use her best endeavors to deny to the Germans facilities that might be used against the United Nations.

3. All prisoners or internees of the United Nations will immediately be turned over to the Allied Commander in Chief and none of these may now or at any time be evacuated to Germany.

4. The Italian fleet and Italian aircraft will be immediately transferred to such points as may be designated by the Allied Commander in Chief, with details of disarmament to be prescribed by him.

5. Italian merchant shipping may be requisitioned by the Allied Commander in Chief to meet the needs of a military-naval program.

6. Corsica and all Italian territory, both islands and the mainland, will be immediately surrendered to the Allies, for such use as operational bases and other purposes as the Allies may see fit.

7. The Allies will get and immediate guarantee of free use of all airfields and naval ports in Italian territory, regardless of the rate of evacuation of Italian territory by the German armed forces. These ports and fields are to be protected by Italian armed forces until this function has been taken over by the Allies.

8. Italian armed forces will immediately withdraw to Italy from all participation in the current war, from any area which they may now be engaged.

9. The Italian Government guarantees that, if necessary, it will employ all available armed forces to insure prompt and exact compliance with all provisions of this armistice.

10. The Commander in Chief of the Allied forces reserves to himself the right to take any action that in his opinion may be necessary for the protection of the interests of the Allied forces and for the prosecution of the war, and the Italian Government binds itself to take such administrative or other action as the Commander in Chief may require. In particular, the Commander in Chief will establish an Allied Military Government over such parts of Italian territory as he may deem necessary in the military interests of the Allied nations.

11. The Commander in Chief of the Allied forces will have the full right to impose means for disarmament, demobilization and demilitarization.

12. Other conditions of a political, economic and financial nature with which Italy will be bound to comply will be transmitted at a later date.

13. The conditions of the present armistice will not be made public without prior approval of the Allied Commander in Vhief. The English will be considered the official text.

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

This Department is pleased to announce that the column "Between the Lines" will be resumed on this page on Wednesday, Sept. 22.

Bonds Buy Battleships
HAVE YOU CONTRIBUTED?

Heads of Russian Church Meet

On Sept. 8 a convention of Bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church was held in Moscow to elect the Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia and to appoint a holy synod. The photo shows left to right, Alexi, Metropolitan of Leningrad, speaking, Reverend Nikolai Kolitsky, Administrator of the Moscow Patriarchate and Metropolitan Sergius, who was elected Patriarch. The Russian Orthodox Church has pledged complete support to the Soviet government and the Red Army against the Nazis and already has mobilized the Church in a great united effort to destroy the enemy and liberate the areas still held by the Hitlerites. This is a Soviet radiophoto.

Nazi Mayor, Soviet Prisoner, Sees German Disaster Near

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 12.—The German army is in a hopeless position as a result of its defeats on the Eastern Front, according to a German officer, Major Gen. Martin Lattman, prisoner of war and member of the National Committee for a Free Germany. Major General Lattman was formerly commander of the 389th German Infantry Division at Stalingrad, where he was captured.

"For an army leader who like Adolf Hitler, has lost so many battles, there remains one thing—to withdraw from the stage and answer for all his actions," the Major General said, in an article in the sixth issue of **Frei Deutschland**, organ of the National Committee for a Free Germany.

"We demand," he added, "that the command of the German army be taken over by a person who with full responsibility could ask his adversaries for an armistice."

GERMANY FACES DISASTER

An article by a member of the National Committee, Anton Ackermann, is couched in the same vein. "The continuation of resistance would mean suicide for Germany," he said.

Ackermann warned against the dangerous illusions spread by unofficial Hitler propaganda alleging that if Germany "holds out" she could achieve a compromise or a separate peace.

"The only way to the salvation of our country," he continued, "is the liquidation by the German people not only of the Hitler regime but of the very spirit of aggressive imperialism at home, by creating a truly democratic Germany."

Himmler's appointment as the Reich's Home Minister is classified in an editorial note as open provocation against the Wehrmacht.

An important place is devoted in the paper to reports about educational work conducted by National Committee members on the front as well as among German war prisoners. Statements by numerous German war prisoners have revealed that **the Free Germany manifesto is widely known among the German soldiers on the front and is regarded by them as a very important document politically.**

'FREE GERMANY'S' HISTORY

Captain Hadermann traced the events preceding the formation of the National Committee. As far back as May, 1942, he wrote, a small group of 22 captive German officers addressed their first appeal to the German army "to save the German people from their greatest catastrophe by overthrowing Hitler restoring freedom to the German people and achieving a timely conclusion to the war with an honorable peace."

The aims and program of this group, which called itself "A Group of Anti-fascist Officers," coincided with the aims of the subsequently formed National Committee for a Free Germany. The culminating point in the struggle of this group was the dispatch of three German officers (including Hadermann himself) to the Stalingrad Front in January, 1943, where together with German labor leaders, writers and scientists they were given the possibility of addressing an appeal to the officers and generals of the Sixth Army, in particular to prevent approaching disaster.

"If today we are able to state that numerous officers of the German army have joined our movement," the article concluded, "it is because its foundation was laid at Stalingrad in those tragic days."

Hitler Moves Reserves To East, Says Nazi

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (ICN).—Hitler said that the "absurd rumors" about withdrawing divisions from the Eastern Front so they could rest in France should be ended, for the transfer would be the other way around—from units in the occupied countries to the Eastern Front, it was learned from a prisoner's testimony here.

Hitler's orders were given to the men of the 317th Regiment by Lieutenant Colonel Flinzer, the regimental commander, according to war prisoner Lieutenant Hans Rosenbaum, commander of the fourth company of the 317th Regiment, 211th German Infantry Division.

"In the middle of August, at a meeting of officers of the 317th Regiment," war prisoner Rosenbaum said, "Lieutenant Colonel Flinzer, the regimental commander, announced that orders had been received from Hitler in which all men were ordered to hold their positions at all costs. **Further, Flinzer stated that the Eastern Front continued to be the decisive front and categorically demanded that an end be put to the absurd rumors about divisions being withdrawn to France to rest.**

"He emphasized that there could be no question of rest in such a critical period. **Just the contrary, he said, we are receiving and will continue to receive reinforcements from the western units stationed in the occupied countries."**

Chile Labor Shares Profits

SANTIAGO, Sept. 12 (ALN).—Chilean workers will share in corporation profits through the enactment this week of a new labor law by the Chamber of Deputies. The law, in the form of an amendment to a 1931 business regulating decree, states:

"Enterprises or employers shall donate up to 12 per cent of their net profits every year to their workers. Of the funds, 3 per cent shall be given to the labor unions. The remainder is to be used with reference to wages and working days."

Polish Music Heard in Moscow

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (ICN).—The Union of Soviet Composers is organizing a series of lectures on Polish music, some of which will be delivered by S. Lissa, dean of the Historico-Theoretical faculty of the Lwow Conservatory.

Soviet composers M. Koval, V. Bely and others have reworked a number of Polish folk songs. A volume of soldiers' and folk songs for the Polish corps is being published. Two song books for children are ready for the press, while a popular work on the development of Polish music is being completed.

Toledano Urges World Parley of Organized Labor

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 12.—Declaring that it is urgent for world labor "to take steps to accelerate a rapid victory over the Axis powers and to lessen the tremendous effects of an economic crisis in many countries," Vicente Lombardo Toledano as president of the Confederation of Latin-American Workers (CTAL) urged organized labor of the United Nations this week to meet in a World Conference of the Working Class as soon as possible.

In proposing this conference, Lombardo Toledano was complying with the decisions of the C.T.A.L. Central Committee which met at Havana, Cuba, recently. Messages were sent by cable to the CIO, the AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods of the United States, to the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions, Moscow, to the Trade Union Congress of England, to the Canadian Railroad Workers Association at Ottawa, to the Federation of Labor of Canada, the Congress of Labor Unions, Ottawa, to the Australian Congress of Labor Unions at Melbourne, and to the Congress of Labor Unions of India at Bombay.

The text of the cable follows.

"The Central Committee of the Confederation of Latin-American Workers at its recent meeting at Havana, Cuba, agreed to propose to the representative labor organizations of the United Nations to join in a World Conference of the Working Class in order to study the important problems related to the conclusion of the war and relative to the basic conditions of the future peace.

"Our International, which is composed of the national representative trade union centers of 12 Latin-American countries, considers it urgent that this World Conference take steps to accelerate the rapid victory over the Axis powers and to lessen the effects of the tremendous economic crisis which exists in many countries and which threatens to broaden itself and to become more profound.

"In proposing this conference our organization does not only desire to cooperate once again in the world struggle against fascism but also wishes to save its historic responsibility as the only Trade Union International which exists at present throughout the world in full liberty and carrying on full and vigorous democratic work. We beg this sister organization to reply rapidly.

"(Signed) Vicente Lombardo Toledano, C.T.A.L. president."

Colombia Labor Forces Minister Out

(By Allied Labor News)

BOGOTA, Sept. 12.—The reorganization of President Alfonso Lopez' cabinet on August 24th, in which Arcesio Londono Palacio, reactionary Minister of Labor, was replaced, followed a vigorous campaign for his removal by the Confederation of Colombian Workers (CTC).

The CTC had charged that Londono Palacio's anti-labor activities produced "a separation between the government and the people, which has benefited reactionary groups trying to prevent Colombia's declaration of war against the Axis."

A Caldas lawyer, Londono Palacio was friendly with the large coffee growers and bankers and "a member of their appeasement group," the CTC said. He remains in the cabinet, however, as Finance Minister.

The new Labor Minister, Abelardo Forero Benavides, hailed by the CTC as "the brilliant unifier of this young democracy," is governor of the department of Cundinamarca.

What's Behind Death of Boris? Radio Asks

ISTANBUL, Sept. 12 (ICN). — The people of Bulgaria are curious about the sudden death of King Boris, says the Bulgarian underground radio station "Christo Boteff," which charges the government of Premier Bogdan Filov with withholding the truth from the public.

"The Filov Government is withholding from the people the truth about King Boris' death," the station declared, as heard here.

"The government's communiques on his condition published before the King's death never mentioned a single illness 'established' according to the Ministry of Justice's post-mortem statement. In general, King Boris was universally known as a man in good health, and people close to court circles assert that as shortly ago as August 22 he was in perfect condition.

"The government declares that the late king left no will. Does it mean that King Boris died so suddenly that he had no time for even a verbal bequest, to say nothing of a written one? This contradicts the official communique of August 26 to the effect that his condition had improved.

"Since the government, aware of the true cause of his death, is concealing it, any Bulgarian is entitled to look for clues in the sudden death of King Boris precisely among his closest associates in the government.

"The Bulgarian people want the truth about the death of King Boris, not because they have forgotten his crimes but precisely because they want to put an end to the serpent's nest of Hitler agents in Bulgaria once and for all."

British Communists Hit 2nd Front Delay

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Ted Bramley, British Communist Party secretary for the London district, has warned that "there must be an uprising of public opinion for a second front this year or we will face the dismal prospect of a Fascist recovery with heavy casualties," the New York **Times** reported yesterday in a cabled dispatch datelined London.

Bramley said that there are 16,000,000 Allied troops who have not yet been engaged in combat, and that it is quite possible to carry through an invasion of France while going ahead with the Italy campaign.

The declaration was made at a Communist Party conference in London. The conference unanimously adopted a resolution demanding a second front, the opening of full collaboration with the Soviet Union, support of a democratic anti-fascist movement in Italy and full recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation.

"Bombing is now substituted for a second front," he said, and added that "an invasion in the Balkans cannot have the same effect as landing on the Western Front."

"The men of Munich still exist," Bramley said. **"They are holding back the second front and spreading slanders about Soviet Russia. They still have power in high places."**

Helsinki Seeks to Form Anti-Soviet Bloc

Finland does not intend to follow Italy in unconditional surrendering to the Allies. Instead she is attempting to improve her relations with the United States, the United Press reported from Helsinki yesterday.

Finnish official sources, in another poorly veiled attempt to escape the consequences of their alliance with Hitler Germany, stated that they did not feel it "advisable" to discuss now in any manner the possibility of direct negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Finland "could not help" being at Germany's side against Russia, they said.

The real aim of the Helsinki regime to create a northern anti-Soviet cordon sanitaire is shown by the official policy, as reported by United Press, to create a post-war Nordic cooperation among Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark to the extent of forming a single united Nordic state.

French Nazi Slaves Come Home With TB

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

One of the pressing reasons for launching an immediate Second Front in Western Europe is to save as many people as possible from the maiming and death that every new day brings to thousands in the Nazi-occupied countries.

This argument is given especial poignancy by the latest report of the French Press and Information Service, which tells of the French workers who have slaved in Germany and at last come home—to die.

It is only those about to die that the German fiends allow to return to their homeland.

"Every day French doctors are noting with dismay that an ever-increasing number of workmen who were sent into Germany only a few months ago are returning to France in the last stages of tuberculosis.

"In Paris there are several of these unfortunate men in every tuberculosis clinic, and in some of these one patient out of every five has recently been sent back from Germany.

"The lightning speed with which these cases of tuberculosis have developed is explained by the exhausting work the men have had to do with very insufficient nourishment, wretched housing conditions, and the icy cold which is prevalent during the winter in many of the places where the men have been employed. Also the men were given only a cursory medical examination before leaving, and during their stay in Germany they have been almost entirely without any medical attention whatsoever. **That is why most of these cases are proving fatal within a few weeks."**

Ore Carriers Set All-Time High

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Despite foggy weather, Great Lakes iron ore carriers moved 13,976,707 gross (long) tons from upper to lower lake ports in August, setting a new all-time record for the second consecutive month.

Seeking to wipe out a deficit caused by the late opening of navigation, the carriers, manned by AFL crews, bought the season's total to 51,323,852 tons by the end of August, only 76,000 tons (or one tenth of one per cent) behind the cumulative schedule which must be maintained in order to meet the season's goal of 86,500,000 tons of ore for the nation's steel mills.

Guerrillas in Yugoslavia Hail Kharkov Release

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 12.—In all his 91 years of life the aged Hieronymite priest, Vladimir Shestakov, never saw people as rude and cruel as the Germans, he told a **Red Star** correspondent.

"They are real fiends," he exclaimed. "They mutilate not only the bodies of many, but also the soul. They trample on religion, honor and human dignity.

"The Germans robbed all the villagers of everything. They took their clothes, footwear, grain and potatoes; they devoured their sheep, pigs and fowl. In two or three days the Soviet citizens were reduced to paupers. A free, happy people became disfranchised slaves.

"All the people of the village of Bely Kolodez, in the Orel neighborhood, including myself, a priest, were given sleeve bands and ordered to wear them under threat of being shot, as if we were branded convicts. I forfeited my Christian name and became known as Number 23.

WITNESSED BRUTAL SCENES

"I saw a 14-year-old girl, Tanya Makeyeva, brutally beaten because an officer was displeased with her laundering. A blow on the ear deafened. A two-year-old baby of Pelageai Bychkova took a piece of candy from the table of a German soldier, whereupon he was thrown into the street where his mother found him in the snow with his arm dislocated.

"Last winter the Germans convoyed prisoners through the village, and right in front of the people bayoneted or shot the Red Army men who lagged behind or dropped from exhaustion. In the neighboring villages, Anafino and Tiganovo, the Germans in a period of two years shot and hanged 68 men, women and youngsters.

"There is nothing sacred for the Germans. They burned our village church, and I, a priest, and full of years as I am, was subjected to the same heartless humiliation as all of the Russian people.

"I lived in the village of Bely Kolodez, in the house of collective farmer Bychkov. Last winter the Germans evicted me and Anastasia Bychkova with her small child. In my old age I had to live in dug-outs and sheds.

"One day I stopped in the village of Probuzhdeniye for a night. In the evening two officers walked into the hut, and throwing me out of bed, took my place and ordered me to stand at attention all night long at the head of the bed, as if I were a guard. When I informed them that I was a church servant they laughed mockingly, one of them saying in Russian, 'This is splendid. You will guard us from the devil. Stand there and don't move or I'll fire a bullet through your abdomen.'

"I was arrested time and again. On one occasion I spent two days in a cellar because I had dared to ask a German not to send Helen Makeyeva, a sick girl, to work. She was sent just the same and I was thrown into the cellar and insulted. The Germans called me an old swine.

"Soon I was forbidden to perform services even in homes, on suspicion that I was an agitator. The foreign invaders tried to convince us that the Russians would never return to the Orel region and that the Germans would soon capture Moscow and Leningrad. I never believed this lie, and at every opportunity told the Soviet citizens that the expulsion of the enslavers was inevitable. I prayed for the Russian army and its glorious generals.

"And the glad day has come. I am happy to have lived to see it. May he be accursed, the bloody beast Hitler, and his black horde of murderers and robbers!"

22 Nazi Ships Sunk By Soviets

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (ICN).—Twenty-two German ships, including seven transports with a total displacement of 31,000 tons, five patrol ships, two self-propelled barges and a gunboat, were sunk by Soviet naval pilots during the last seven days of August alone; and a further ten transports were seriously damaged.

The Black Sea pilots initiated the September victories by destroying two motor landing barges, a motor schooner and a patrol cutter; while Baltic torpedo carriers sank two German transports, including one very big one.

"At the beginning of the war, due to a number of circumstances, Soviet naval aircraft was extensively used on the land front. Today the situation has changed," says **Red Fleet**, organ of the Peoples Commissariat of the Navy. "The Germans have lost superiority in equipment and the Soviet air force has won domination over the battlefields. This has enabled naval aircraft to concentrate its attention on enemy ships. The Red Army's offensive obliges the enemy, who is straining every effort, to hastily dispatch reserves to the front also by sea. This opens up big perspectives for operations on the sea."

India Leaders Urge Self-Determination Of Moslem Minority for National Unity

By P. C. Joshi

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.—The Indian independence movement must come out very clearly and definitely for self-determination for minorities, says Mrs. Avatar Narain, member of the All-India Congress and ex-president of the Jhelum district Congress Party, in a letter to Srivastava, the Congress leader in the United Provinces.

"On this basis," she continued, "we can forge the unity of the Indian people for the release of the national leaders and campaign for a national government. We must unite all the political forces of this land."

The **Morning News**, an influential Bengal organ of the Moslem League, in one of its daily editorials says, "Long ago the Moslem League expressed through M. A. Jinnah its willingness to work with its Congress colleagues in forming and running a national government at the center."

Placing on the Indian Government bureaucracy the main responsibility for creating the deadlock now existing in Indian political life, the paper continues:

"The present deadlock has in a sense been created by it. The most obvious manner in which the Government can help the situation is to declare a political amnesty for all prisoners, and release them without delay. The Government can now make the gesture and release the leaders so that they can hammer out an agreement."

Numerous such examples as these show that the Congress and the League are now coming closer together to achieve Congress-League unity.

Jamndas Mehda, reactionary president of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, is mortally afraid of the growing strength of the mass unions and of rank and file leadership. For this reason he split the railway workers' movement in the annual conference by illegally and unconstitutionally expelling two of the most important mass unions along with their membership of 40,000.

All the important mass unions, totalling more than 100,000 in membership, voted against Mehda. Now the great Peninsular Railwaymen's Union is calling a meeting of all railway unions to plan how to restore the unity of the railway workers.

The Giridih Collieries Union, famous in the past for its militant strike struggles, is now going forward with a new slogan, "More coal for the use of our people, for the defense of our land."

Four hundred mechanics and fitters unanimously pledged to repair old tubs and manufacture new ones. The management reluctantly accepted the plan.

The initiative of the workers is also responsible for the re-opening of the coke ovens which were recently closed down.

Through their patriotic work in increasing production, the miners won a 33⅓ per cent increase in the allowance of living costs and the rationing of foodstuffs for all workers' families.

FOOD SHORTAGE IS EXTREME

The food situation, however, continues difficult.

A million rupees were collected in Bombay to help the poor and starving people in Bengal.

The recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party gave a ringing call for unity in the sending of help to Bengal and for unity in Bengal itself in order to solve the crisis.

"The Communist Party appeals to the League Ministries to take a hand in organizing a relief committee, with the Government and all parties represented," the Party statement said in conclusion.

The Central Kisan (Peasants') Council adopted a resolution welcoming the decision of the Punjab Kisan Sabha (Peasants' Council) to send their surplus food-stocks to Bengal in order to help out their peasant brothers who are in trouble.

Army Family Raises Up to Congress

Reynolds Bill Offers Least

By Eva Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Chalk up high on your list of jobs to be tackled by Congress immediately the raising of dependency allotments to the families of servicemen.

There are more than half a dozen bills in the House and Senate increasing the allotments in various amounts but the measure which won the race in the Senate was the bill sponsored by appeaser Robert Reynolds, S 1279.

Reynolds is among the defeatist crew who have been bemoaning the drafting of fathers as the breakup of American families but have devoted little thought to the families of the 444,000 fathers now in the armed forces.

Take a look at the Reynolds bill and you will see how sincere these appeasers are. It grants a magnanimous raise of $4 a month to the mother who is struggling to bring up her child on the present monthly allotment of $62. And if you have two children in the family, you are graciously presented with an increase of $5 so you can limp along on $77.

It is true that Reynolds simply incorporated the proposals of the War Department into his bill. Some of the brass hats in the Army have shown little regard for servicemen's families. It certainly isn't what you call "morale-building" to make a soldier's family struggle on subsistence level.

But the Senate in a vicious throat-cutting mood in the last days before recess, slashed the War Department proposal for a $6 monthly increase down to $4.

Now S. 1279 is before the House Military Affairs Committee and the talk here is that it will be railroading through the House before anyone has a chance to point out its inadequacy.

CELLER BILL

About the best measure introduced in both houses is Rep. Emanuel Celler's bill, H. R. 3117, which would give a wife with one child an allotment of $78 monthly, with an increase to $98 where there are two kids in the family.

The mothers and post - Pearl Harbor kids of men in the army can be termed the "forgotten ones.' There are no child-care facilities in existence or planned to enable these mothers to take defense jobs to supplement their incomes. So they have no alternative but to stay at home and make desperate efforts to get along on $62 a month.

A recent confidential government study revealed that 70 per cent of the families of all men in draft ages have less than $200 a year income from any other source than the male wage-earner. And close to a majority have no outside income at all.

It now takes a minimum budget of $100 a month for a family to meet the high cost of living. In Canada the dependency allotment of a mother with two children averages about $99 a month, while in England the allotments go up as high as $30 a week.

The Congress of Women's Auxiliaries, CIO, is planning to bombard Congress with the demand that dependency allotments here be raised to $120 a month for a mother with two children.

CIO LEADER

Mrs. Eleanor Fowler, CWA secretary, pointing to the official government attitude that mothers of infants shouldn't work, recently stated:

"We agree they shouldn't have to work. But on the one hand they do not receive enough to maintain a decent standard of living, and then, without nurseries for infants, they haven't a chance to work.

"Women war workers whose husbands are fighting for the future of their children have a right to expect adequate care for their children in the present. True, they should not have to work. But they should have a choice."

The CWA is calling for open hearings in the House Military Affairs Committee on the Reynolds bill with a chance to offer amendments. So mark that down on the list of things you want your Congressman to act on!

Ship Workers Set Records

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The AFL workers at the Henry Kaiser Permanente Metals Corp. shipyard at Richmond, Calif., set a new record during August when they produced 27 Liberty ships.

Other yards with outstanding production records for the month were another Kaiser yard, the Oregon Shipbuilding Corp., Portland, re., which delivered 17 ships, and the Bethlehem-Fairfield yard at Baltimore, which delivered 16. The naton's shipyards delivered 164 vessels with a deadweight tonnage of 1,697,400 during August.

The Permanente and Oregon workers are members of the AFL Metal Trades. The Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO) is the bargaining agent at Bethlehem-Fairfield.

Newspaperman Is Inspired by Heroine Of His Book on Harriet Tubman

By Beth McHenry

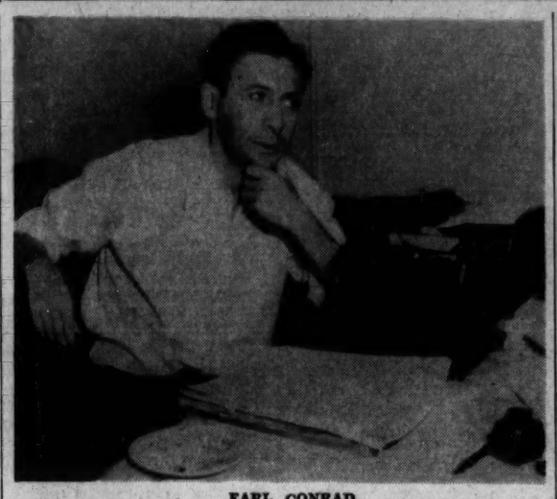
Two years of research and two years of writing brought Earl Conrad's heroic life of Harriet Tubman (now just off the press) to the finished manuscript stage and according to Mr. Conrad that was the moment when his greatest troubles began.

For one publisher after another turned down the life story of this American Joan of Arc and the young author told us yesterday his life became just a series of rejection slips. The post-man was his nemesis, but Earl Conrad kept on haunting publishers until finally Harriet Tubman emerged in print—issued by the Associated Publishers just the other day.

Earl Conrad, who lives with his wife and two and a half year old son Mike in a Washington Heights apartment where the neighbor's sounds are no secret, is happy and proud about "Harriet."

NONE LIKE HER

He says there is no other woman in all of America's history who measures up to Harriet Tubman and he's plied up a lot of evidence to prove his point. He points out that she epitomizes and symbolizes the struggle of the Negro people in America better than any other person and that she is the only woman on this side of the Atlantic who is known actually to have led soldiers on the field of battle.



EARL CONRAD

Earl Conrad is a 36-year old American newspaperman who came out of Auburn, New York (home incidentally of Harriet Tulman herself and terminal of the Underground Railway) and shares his childhood memories with 9 brothers and sisters. He went to work at the age of fifteen and by the time he was twenty five he had worked on a score of New England and New York newspapers and had been everything from copy boy to city editor.

He says he thinks he always felt the injustice of the Negroes' lot most keenly but that a trip to Florida about twelve years ago shaped his conscience on the subject considerably and he began to do research and write articles about Negro life and Negro history.

EPIC NOVEL

Earl Conrad is a thin young man with a sensitive face and tense mannerisms. He's the type with drive and when he gets into a piece of work that captures his heart there's no sleep on his agenda, practically. That was the way it was with Harriet Tubman, anyway. Now, instead of breathing deep and resting he's already beginning to put into form a long cherished idea for an epic novel of Negro life in America.

You could spot Conrad for a Jean Christophe fan and sure enough that's his model for the big job he hopes to do one of these days. Only the hero of Earl Conrad's work will be a Negro American and the setting of the first novel will be the migration of the Negro people to the north of the United States.

But that's still a bit in the future, except for the planning. For the present Earl Conrad is associate editor of "News of the Nation," a unique new history of America, which Doubleday Doran is soon to bring out.

Longshoremen Press Hearst Prosecution

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—Continuing its campaign to bring about the arrest and prosecution of William Randolph Hearst for sedition, **The ILWU Dispatcher** today announced receipt of a letter from the Department of Justice on which it editorially bases two questions to the Attorney General of the United States.

The paper is published fortnightly by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Replying on behalf of the Attorney General to an earlier editorial, Charles Malcolmson, Director of Public Relations of the Department of Justice, wrote:

"The question of what is or is not sedition is one for the lawyers to decide."

On the basis of this the paper asks editorially:

"When did the lawyers decide? What was their decision?"

After pointing out that Hearst's continuing attacks on America's allies are giving aid and comfort to the enemy and endangering the safety of the Nation, the editorial concludes:

"We are insisting now that the Attorney General get busy and make a decision on Hearst's continuing sedition before millions of Allied lives are unnecessarily sacrificed.

"If the decision is too hard for the Attorney General to make, we again offer the services of our own attorneys. If, however, the Attorney General is unwilling that a decision be made on the matter, then it is time for the President of the United States to make a decision on the fitness of the Attorney General to continue in office.

"We will hold off asking the President to make that decision until the Attorney General has opportunity to reply to our two questions printed above."

Why Not Oust Patrolman Drew?

How long will Mayor LaGuardia and Police Commissioner Valentine permit Patrolman James LeRoy Drew, anti-Semitic and pro-fascist cop, to patrol a beat in Brownsville?

The Daily Worker raises this question again today, three months after the Mayor filed serious charges against the policeman with the U. S. Department of Justice.

We list a few of the charges against Drew from the official record:

"Said patrolman did associate with persons who were engaged in un-American and anti-war activities and who were pro-Hitler and anti-Semitic, as follows:

"a. Associating with Ernest F. Elmhurst, alias Fleischkopf, who was publicly accused of being a Nazi agent and under active investigation at that time by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This association occurring and continuing in 1941, 1942 and subsequent thereto.

"b. Associating with one Thomas J. Quinlan, alias Tom Ford, alias Vincent J. McManus, alias Julius Hummel, Jr., a draft evader at that time, and who was subsequently convicted of draft evasion and sentenced to three years in prison. This association occurring and continuing in 1941, 1942 and subsequent thereto.

"c. Associating with one John Thornton, alias Jack Dacey, a criminal with a long record, including a conviction for having deserted from the United States Army, and for which he was sentenced in 1927 to one year in prison. This association occurring and continuing in 1942 and subsequent thereto.

"d. Associating with one Joseph E. McWilliams who was arrested in this city four times and convicted thre times for disorderly conduct (making rabble-rousing anti-Semitic speeches in public streets and places). This association occurring and continuing during the year 1942."

Ship Named For Woman

SOUTH PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12.—The Liberty Ship, the Anna Howard Shaw, named after one of the early women suffrage leaders, was launched here at the New England Shipbuilding Corp., with Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, as sponsor.

The ship was named after the former president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Shaw was also one of the first women to hold a medical degree and was an ordained Methodist minister.

Colleges Adopt War Children

Thirty-five schools and colleges in 11 states have "adopted" 43 children of the United Nations through the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children during the past year, it was announced yesterday by Mrs. Edna Blue, Plan executive chairman. American headquarters of the Plan are at 55 W. 42nd St.

The Plan operates 41 children's projects in England and is caring for Polish, French, Czech, Dutch, Belgian, Austrian, Norwegian, Hungarian, Spanish, British, Danish and German children.

Family Has Fighting Blood

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—F W. Edwards, vice president and chairman of the executive board of Steamfitters Local 590, AFL, here, served in the Navy during the World War I and now has three brothers and a sister serving in the U. S. armed forces.

CIO Women's Auxiliary Backs Election Drive

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. — Mobilization of the women in CIO families to participate in labor's national political action drive and especially in the 1944 election campaign was decided to be the most important task of the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the CIO at a special meeting of the National Executive Board held yesterday.

The importance of the campaign for the roll-back of prices to the September, 1942, level and pressure on congressmen to join the bloc of the "fighting forty" established in Congress at the close of the last session to fight for an effective price control and roll-back program was also stressed in the decisions made by the Board.

Strong protest to OPA Administrator Prentiss Brown against the curtailment of the machinery for the enforcement of rent control involved in the closing of hundreds of local OPA rent control offices was unanimously voted by the auxiliary leaders.

Acting on reports of strong producer pressure for increases in the price ceilings on milk and crude oil, the executive board voted to urge Economic Stabilization Director Vinson to direct OPA to refuse any increase in these price ceilings and to arrange to meet increased production costs by use of Commodity Credit Corporation and Reconstruction Finance Corporation subsidies to producers.

They also voted to urge Vinson, in line with the action taken to maintain grade labeling requirements on meats as "necessary to the maintenance of effective retail price control," to direct the OPA to restore those requirements in the 19 price orders from which they have been deleted because of the Taft Amendment to the Commodity Credit Corporation Act. They pointed out that effective retail price control on eggs, butter, dry edible beans, fresh pork sausage, rubber heels and all the other consumer commodities involved in these 19 price orders is impossible without grade labeling to enable the consumer to know that she is getting the quality for which she is paying.

The resolution on Political Action adopted by the Board quotes a letter of CIO President Philip Murray to all CIO affiliates in which he says:

"The Executive Board of the CWA pledges its full support to the CIO campaign for political action. We realize that Victory may be speeded by correct decisions in Congress in the next few months and retarded by wrong votes. We realize that the Congress we elect in 1944 will have a big voice in the making of the peace and that winning the election will help to win the peace.

"We feel that one of the most important ways in which our women can contribute to the realization of the CIO Victory Program is to participate in every phase of the political action drive of their unions."

N. J. Shipyard Cuts Accident Rate

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 12.—The accident rate at the huge New York Shipbuilding Corp., yard here, which builds battleships for the Navy, was only half of the national average for shipyards during the first six months of 1943, due in great part to the work of the yard's labor-management committee.

Negro Editor Hails Brodsky Withdrawal

William Harrison, associate editor of the Boston Chronicle, influential Negro weekly, writes the **Daily Worker** that Carl Brodsky's withdrawal in favor of Ben Davis, Jr., as a candidate for City Council "is without precedent in American politics" and praises Mr. Brodsky's "alert understanding of the necessity for improving race relations through increased participation of Negro Americans in the political life of the nation's greatest metropolis."

Mr. Davis, a Negro, is chairman of the New York County Committee and executive secretary of the Upper Harlem section of the Communist Party.

Mr. Harrison's letter follows:

"The withdrawal of Mr. Carl Brodsky as a candidate for the New York City Council from Manhattan in favor of Mr. Ben Davis, Jr., distinguished Negro lawyer and journalist, is without a precedent in American politics, so often marred by a conspicuous lack of inter-racial cooperation. Mr. Brodsky's deed is symbolic of the national unity which must be strengthened for the speedy winning of this war. His action gains in patriotic significance from his own explanation of the primary motive which impelled him to his decision—his anxious concern over the absence of any Negro candidate whatsoever, owing to the refusal of Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., to run for re-election and the withdrawal of Dr. Channing E. Tobias.

"Mr. Brodsky exhibits alert understanding of the necessity for improving race relations through increased participation of Negro Americans in the political life of the nation's greatest metropolis. Only traitors will deny that such participation of Negro Americans in the political life of the nation's greatest metropolis. Only traitors will deny that such participation everywhere is earnestly to b edesired and worked for by all Americans for the complete fulfillment of those democratic ideals which form the basis of the American system of government.

"The same kind of unity manifest in the Brodsky-Davis affair will yet bring about the enactment of a Federal anti-poll tax law, thereby increasing the participation of millions of white as well as Negro citizens in the processes of their own government in eight Southern states."

Ask NLRB Election at Curtiss-Wright

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, Sept. 12.—The National Labor Relations Board has been asked to conduct a poll among 6,000 salaried Curtiss-Wright Corp. employes for the selection of a collective bargaining agent.

Requests for an election were made both by management and by the United Office & Professional Workers, CIO.

Both opposed a petition from the International Association of Machinists, independent, for an election involving a few hundred employes in mold-loft and time-keeping and urged instead that all salaried employes be covered in one unit.

Fargo Farm-Labor United for Victory

FARGO, N. D., Sept. 12.—Farm-labor cooperation is being carried out in a practical way in the Fargo OPA District where the Labor Advisory Committee includes 10 members from the Farmer's Union. These members, plus 15 members from the AFL, CIO, and railway labor organizations, work together continuously to clear up OPA questions for their members and to keep OPA officials posted on the impact of its program on labor and farm groups.

Woman Sells 130 Browder Books on Sidewalks of Chelsea, New York

By one means only, a booth on the sidewalk, the Chelsea Club of the Communist Party has sold in five weeks, $200 worth of war stamps, 130 Victory and Afters, and has recruited two people. For this accomplishment, Hedy Lapatine, the woman behind the booth has been awarded a pin for extraordinary service. How she does it, is reflected in this single incident. It happened one afternoon. . . .

The new policeman on the Chelsea beat came over to the blue booth in front of the door at 223 Eighth Ave.

"Have you a permit, lady?"

Hedy Lapatine, a woman with friendly eyes, looked up with surprise, "I don't think I need any."

"This booth is obstructing the street, you know."

"I've been here for five weeks, and haven't been bothered before. We're not selling shoe laces or ties here. We're selling the war."

"You can't sell anything here, you're in the way. The station's going to know about this." With that, he walked off abruptly in the direction of the station on 20th St.

A woman who had just come out of the A & P grocery next door, walked over to the booth, and with some concern said, "Do you think there will be some trouble for you?"

"I don't think so."

MADE A HIT

"Although I never came over, I got sort of used to seeing you here every afternoon. And you certainly have made a hit with my child."

"Really? I'm glad. If children like you, I know the neighborhood likes you. The children are very proud of what I am doing. They feel the war stamps I sell, feel the cover of this 'Victory—and After' book, feel the wood on the booth, ask questions—really as if they own me. Sometimes when they discuss me, I can hear them say, 'The lady is helping the war.' It's their measure of good and bad, just as it's ours."

As people passed, they glanced up at the neat white letters on top of the booth, "Chelsea Club of the Communist Party," then at the war stamps she was selling. A few grumbled. Others showed pleasant surprise.

"Yes. They come from blocks around. One boy never eats candy and comes here every single week with ten cents for a stamp. Another boy bought a stamp and expressed interest in the book I was selling. When I said it was a book for victory, he said to a little girl he was with, 'We must have this. I'm going to save. I won't eat candy or go to a movie. My uncle's in the army. We gotta win.'"

"Aren't people a little scared of coming near you?"

"Sometimes, when they think Communists are part of the human race. But one woman, a Methodist, always stops for a chat. She says she is beginning to believe Communists are the only true patriots. Another woman, a very religious Catholic, has become very friendly with me, and gave me a poem on Stalingrad that she herself wrote."

SELLING A BOOK

"Do you know what I think was on the policeman's mind? Maybe he thought it is all right to sell war stamps, but then you are selling this book. Aren't you doing that just to make Communists out of people?"

"My only purpose here is to help the war. That is the only purpose. This book is written by a Communist, but it does not explain how Communists can solve our problems—but how everyone can do so. Communists cannot solve any of our national problems alone."

"I'm surprised to hear something like that from a Communist."

"Why? To win this war, everyone has to cooperate, business men, workers, men of all political parties and all religions and all colors. The Communists are not going to fight for socialism when the existence of our whole nation depends on fighting Hitler. In fact, we only permit people into our Party who understand that."

Have you gotten people to join the Party here?"

"Yes. One seaman became so friendly after speaking to me a few times, he not only joined the National Maritime Union at my suggestion, but felt it was necessary to be a member of our Party too. A housewife, just like yourself, joined two weeks ago. She came originally from the South. They just felt we had the clearest perspective on the war. That is the main reason they came to us."

The woman from the A & P was just about to leave, when the new policeman on the beat came down the street again. He stopped near the booth with an embarrassed look.

"Lady, I came back just to tell you it's all right."

As the policeman walked away, the woman turned to Hedy and said, "You take it very quietly, but I think you won quite a victory there. I want to say what you've been telling me about the work of the Communists in helping the war—I feel you've been very honest and frank with me. Otherwise the police station would never have approved. . . . Here's a dime for one of the books."

As the woman crossed the street, she could hear Hedy's voice, distinct and proud, "War stamps sold here for your convenience! Earl Browder's new book, now ten cents only! War stamps sold here for your convenience!"

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'UE' Garden Rally Hears Murray

(Continued from Page 1)

who are Blue Star mothers will dedicate a service flag at the session this afternoon.

The women's auxiliary, which is composed of women relatives of war workers organized into the union, is holding its sixth annual convention in conjunction with its union.

Over 35 delegates from auxiliaries all over the country will work out plans for active participation in the drive to hold down prices, elect a Win-the-War Congress and stabilize the home front.

The auxiliary convention, will hear among its featured speakers, a young Soviet student in this country who will describe the war effort of the women of the Soviet Union; Alice Neville, a leading Negro member of the National Maritime Union, and Mary Pond, chief of the labor section of the National American Red Cross.

Many auxiliary members in the past year have gone into war industries at the call of the government, to take the places of men who are now serving their country on far-flung battle fronts.

One of the chief topics to be discussed by the convention delegates will be ways the auxiliary members can help solve the many problems of child care, shopping, and house work, that today are preventing many women from working full time for the war effort.

Mayor LaGuardia, Ruth Young, ecutive-secretary of the UE in the New York-New Jersey district; Johannes Steel, radio commentator, and Maj. Gen. Terry of the second service army command, also were among the speakers.

Citrine Ruse Averts Fight on 2nd Front

(Continued from Page 1)

nouncement in connection with the situation in Italy, **and stated also that a "landing" had been made on the coast of France.**

It is extremely important that public opinion should be aware that Citrine definitely stated that a "landing" had taken place in France.

The delegates were thus under the impression that a Second Front in the West, which the amendment was demanding, had, in fact, begun.

Cheers in response to this announcement left no chance for any impression except that Congress thought it was a form of action too long delayed.

There was something ironical in the fact that for a whole week the General Council had been trying to prevent any amendment for an immediate Second Front being put before the Congress, and then when the Congress thought the Second Front was being opened up, the delegates almost brought the roof down. The soundest instincts told them that it was the only way in which the war could be shortened and won.

It is a matter of deep concern that this should happen at this splendid and encouraging Trades Union Congress—one of the most keen we've ever known in resolutions and in the character of some of the decisions taken—that there should be such a failure on the outstanding all-important question of the moment, the immediate opening of a Second Front in Western Europe.

I am sure that if Arthur Horner, who tried hard to get on the speakers tribune, could have spoken, there would have been a sharp answer to all the slanders Citrine now hurls against the Soviet Union.

Everybody welcomes the splendid achievements of the British and American efforts in Sicily and Italy, and understands to the full their tremendous possibilities. But the invasion of Italy and even further military offensives in the Mediterranean will not draw off from the Eastern Front the 50 to 60 Nazi divisions that will enable the Red Army to smash Hitler this year.

Only action that will achieve this is a Second Front in Western Europe, and the fight for its immediate opening is on the order of the day as the first question which the British people must insistently demand an answer to.

The cheers of the Southport Congress for what it thought was a landing in France show how strong is the support for this demand. This support now needs to be quickly organized in every part of the country.

Hull Says Soviet Amity Is U. S. Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

responsibilities of self-government and to attain liberty.

"The Mediterranean operations weakened the German Air Force available on the Soviet front; just as the Russian resistance, by holding the German armies on the eastern battle line, prevented Hitler from parrying our thrust toward his southern flank," he said.

"Meanwhile, our constant military pressure against Japan had its inevitable effect in deterring Japan from aggression against the Soviet Union."

He took credit for the "diplomatic foresight and patient and vigorous activity by the agencies of our foreign policy" which led to successful pressure on Vichy France not to surrender North Africa and the French fleet to Hitler, and helped influence Spain not to enter the war on the Axis side as the Nazis hoped.

This defense of past policy was the only time Hull drew close to the area of controversy in which the State Department has become increasingly enmeshed in recent weeks.

REBUKES ARGENTINA

As a model of the sort of cooperation among nations which he said is desirable during and after the war, he cited the relationship of the western hemispheric nations —"with all but one" of whom the United States has close ties of solidarity. This was a new reference to recalcitrant Argentina, whom Hull rebuked sharply last week for failure to collaborate with the Allies against Germany and Japan.

He emphasized that international cooperation can be successful only if the nations of the world are willing to endorse three fundamental propositions:

1. Maintenance of its own government on a stable footing, free of interference as to form and details so long as its conduct of affairs does not menace other countries.

2. Conduct of its economic activities in a manner designed to promote the most effective of human and material resources and the greatest practicable measure of economic welfare and social security for all citizens.

3. Willingness of each nation to submit differences between it and others to processes of peaceful settlement and readiness to carry out other obligations devolving upon it in an effective world peace system.

Seamen Keep On Sailing, Study Shows

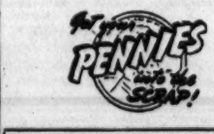
(Continued from Page 1)

Recruitment and Manning Division has done a particularly good jjob in drawing men back to the sea. During the twelve weeks ended Sept. 1, New York supplied a total of 3,052 experienced merchant seamen. Experienced seamen being considered those with adequate qualifications who last separated from a merchant vessel more than three months before registering."

Nationally, more than 20,000 experienced seamen have been brought back to sea faring work, according to Dimock.

"This is an eloquent indication of the patriotic spirit that exists among all merchant seamen, many of whom have left good shore jobs to go back," Dimock added.

Stressing that the Merchant Marine has a job that "grows in size every day with each new invasion and each new ship off the ways," Dimock said that both training of seamen and returning to ships men now on shoreside jobs, must be intensified.



Pointers on Points

RED STAMPS: Coupons X, Y and Z are valid through Oct. 2.

BLUE STAMPS: Coupons R. S. T. in War Ration Book Two are valid through Sept. 20. Coupons U, V, W, are now valid through Oct. 20.

SHOES: No. 18 coupon in War Ration Book One, good for one pair, must last you through Oct. 31. Loose coupons are not valid. Families may pool coupons of a household.

SUGAR: Coupon No. 14 in War Ration Book One, good for five pounds, is valid through Oct. For home canning, five pounds each is available on coupon 15 and 16 through Oct. 31.

WAR RATIONING BOOK THREE: Series A brown stamps in Ration Book Three will be valid on Sept. 12 to buy rationed meats, fats, oils and rationed dairy products. They will expire on Oct. 2. Series B. of the brown stamps will become valid on Sept. 19, and subsequent series at intervals of one week. Between Sept. 12, when the Series A. brown stamps become valid, and Oct. 2, when the final sets of red stamps expire, both red and brown stamps may be used for purchases. After Oct. 2 only brown stamps in Ration Book 3 may be used to buy meat tats and rationed dairy products.

LOCAL RATIONING BOARDS: Borough rationing boards provide you with the address of local rationing boards, which know the answers to rationing problems.

Telephones are:
Manhattan, CO-5-4575
Brooklyn, MA-4-8575
Bronx, ME-5-8250
Queens, IR-6-6300
Richmond, GI-7-6929

For price control information, consult OPA at Empire State Building, CH-4-7300.

New Yorkers Sign Up

Three girl staff members of the Farm Placement service of the United States Employment Service at 44 E. 23rd St. are shown signing up workers for a cannery near Newark, N. J., where hundreds of tons of beets will be lost if New York doesn't send enough workers. Left to right of the men are Paul Balint, 210 E. 6th St., Thomas Greer, 318 E. 81st St.; Ed. Dixon, representative of the cannery company, and Abraham Balles, 728 Bristol St., Brooklyn, a member of the Transport Workers Union.

N.Y. Workers Enlist for Crop Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

from the orchards where they will work at piece rates.

Other volunteers were coming and going from the placement offices as she spoke.

I met a member of the Transport Workers Union, who plans to spend his 10-day vacation from a street car platform in a cannery at Rushville near Newark, N. Y.

Several slim-fingered stenographers were going apple picking. A lawyer was bound for a bean harvesting job in western New York. Clothing workers, bank clerks, machinists, chemists were lining up for a new kind of win-the-war vacation outdoors in September.

The following list of men and women who signed up in turn in a short period speaks for itself. It's a real cross section of the people of New York.

They included:

12 clerks;
4 stenographers;
7 students;
4 salesmen;
3 chemists;
2 bank clerks;
2 machinists;
3 counselors at law;
4 accountants;
4 housewives;
5 stock clerks;
2 draftsmen;
4 messengers;
3 able seamen;
1 ordinary seaman;
7 small business men;
3 elevator operators;
3 drapers;
4 pressers;
5 waterfront helpers;

LABOR NEED URGENT

The battle to save the crops of New York depends on the people of the metropolis, said another farm placement spokesman.

The 15,000 extra workers needed on the orchards and farms before the middle of October must come mainly from New York City.

Communities like Rochester, New York, have been mobilizing their reserves for the food battle front—New York must do as well.

In Rochester, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, for instance, is furnishing 500 workers to keep one shift of a big cannery operating at capacity.

In communities like Cortland, New York department stores have closed down for half days at a time, so that the sales girls and salesmen could pick beans.

In many other towns the people have responded splendidly to the appeals to save the food that keeps our armies in the field.

But New York is getting started. The folks going to the Ulster County center say they are getting friends to follow.

Give $3 now, get $4 later—Buy more War Bonds.

2nd Front Issue Confused at TUC

By J. R. Campbell
(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 12.—There was one dark blot on the good work of the 75th Trades Union Congress. It failed completely to face up to the new war situation created by the collapse of Italy and the victorious advances of the Red Army.

That failure threw a shadow over the rest of its work.

The opening days of the Congress encouraged the hope that it Exclusive was going to be one of the best in Britain's trade union history.

Its composition was good. There were many fresh young delegates who imparted an atmosphere of enthusiasm and serious purpose to the Congress. The decisions on domestic policy were progressive and far-sighted. The speeches of the younger delegates on the second day gave grounds for hoping that a new vigorous leadership will be available for the post-war trade union movement.

The Congress forced the withdrawal of the "black circular"—which excluded Communists from many trade union activities. It is true that the General Council withdrew the circular only after uttering many threats to reimpose it if Communists should continue "disruptive activities." Still these threats cannot obscure the fact that a notable advance in trade union unity has by this action been achieved.

"MISS BUS" ON SECOND FRONT

Yet on the major issue of securing "full employment" of the main British and American forces in a second front in Western Europe, the Congress fell far below the level that had been attained at the previous year's Congress in Blackpool.

This flop was due to two causes.

The capitulation of Italy had induced an attitude of wait-and-see among delegates who would previously have supported the plan for a Second Front in Western Europe. It was argued by some delegations that now, since a firm foothold had been obtained on the Continent, the Allies would be able to land as many divisions as they cared to and that perhaps a large scale front engaging scores of German divisions would be established in Northern Italy.

And the scale was tipped most decisively by the announcement from the platform that large scale military exercises had commenced between Boulogne and Dunkirk. This announcement followed a series of reports of Allied landings on the Italian mainland, and was taken by the delegates to mean landing operations in France also. Indeed, the delegates cheered this announceemnt of "military exercises" much more loudly than they did that of the Allied landings in Italy.

DELEGATES DECEIVED

They regarded the news as implying a further great extension of the Allied offensive. They were grossly deceived.

It was in this atmosphere that the unions which had offered an amendment on the Second Front withdrew their amendment.

Thus the major question of how to exploit the new situation in Europe in order to secure a speedy victory was never discussed at the Congress. All the rest of the good work done during the week cannot redeem this cardinal weakness.

In a less confusing situation there is no doubt that a Second Front policy would have been carried in Congress, but clearly the failure to find one's way amid the changing events is a colossal weakness for which the British Labor Movement has had to pay dearly in the past. This is why our enthusiasm for the positive advances registered by the Congress must be severely restrained.

On most other questions the Congress was good.

It ended the indefensible exclusion of the Chemical Workers Union, and insisted on the General Council surveying the structure of the labor movement with a view to ending the overlapping and competition and to improving labor unity.

It decided on a closer examination in the near future of the problems of post-war reconstruction in order that a comprehensive plan could be presented to the Congress.

Of great importance was the rejection of the Vansittartite resolution, which sought to put the war blame on all the people of Germany, fostered by an influential group of leaders.

The road has now been cleared for an international policy which will encourage the fight of the German anti-fascist opposition movement.

WORLD LABOR UNITY

While it did not agree to an extension of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee, it approved of the General Council making an effort to summon an International Trade Union Conference to establish world trade union unity. This is an advance—under pressure—beyond the negative position which the General Council delegation took when it was in Moscow.

The Unions of Technical, Scientific and Administrative Workers were exceptionally active in the Congress.

It was due to them that the resolution was carried demanding that employers be compelled by law to recognize trade unions, along the lines followed by the National Labor Relations Board of the United States.

The General Council frowned on such a proposal and advanced the extraordinary argument that "it was not possible by legislation to compel recognition in favor of a particular union, and perhaps in the same place of employment to determine that recognition should be withheld from yet another." That the question of what union should represent workers in that particular establishment could easily be determined by ballot vote on the lines in vogue in America was ignored.

However, when it came to a vote on the resolution for compulsory employer recognition of trade unions, the General Council allowed the resolution to go through unanimously.

The relations of the Congress to the Labor Party in the Government were nowhere explicitly debated, but there is no doubt that this question was in the minds of the delegates when the Trades Disputes Act was discussed in a private session.

Two definite points appeared to emerge out of this session.

First, that the General Council's attitude in accepting the affiliation of the Union of Post Office Workers was not a surprise sprung upon the Labor Ministers and the Labor Executive. So far from the General Council dodging consultation with these bodies, the Congress was convinced that all evasion was on the part of the Labor Party.

It was clear from the attitude of these delegates, however, that no big trade union chief will be able to jockey the movement into a postwar coalition with Churchill. The unions will consent to a coalition for war production but they will on no account accept Churchill as the leader for postwar reconstruction.

This attitude of independence is a healthy one. It is doubly unfortunate, therefore, that it does not manifest itself on those vital questions of foreign policy and strategy on which the labor movement, now out to govern the country, must have its own independent viewpoint.

The Seventh Cross by Anna Seghers

II

***SYNOPSIS:** The concentration camp of Westhofen has been shaken by the escape of seven prisoners. The other inmates watch breathlessly for signs of the recapture of the seven men, hope stirring again within them as the hours fly by and the search continues.*

In the prison yard seven trees have been altered to resemble seven crosses—awaiting the recapture of the escaped seven, among whom is George Heisler.

Beyond the prison walls, in the farming and working communities of the area, the news of the escape of the seven men spreads rapidly. Workers whisper the news to one another in the locker rooms and hopeful excitement grows.

Where the country road joined the Wiesbaden Highway stood a feeble sentiments and feeble acroofed little soft-drink stand. Franz Marnet's relatives grew irritated every Sunday evening over their failure to lease it, for the brisk traffic had turned it into a veritable gold mine.

Franz had left home early because he much preferred riding by himself; he detested being wedged into the crowd of cyclists from the Taunus villages who made for the Hoechst Die Works every morning. He was therefore somewhat put out when he saw a chap he knew, Anton Greiner of Butzbach, waiting for him at the softdrink stand.

The strong, simple joy of life disappeared from his face at once. He became narrow and dry, so to speak. This same Franz, who might have been ready unconditionally to offer his whole life, could not help feeling irritated because Anton Greiner never seemed to be able to pass the little stand without spending some money. He had a faithful little sweetheart in Hoechst to whom he would later slip his chocolate bars and little bags of candy. Greiner stood with his eyes toward the country road. "What's the matter with him today?" thought Franz, who, in the course of time, had become a fine judge of facial expressions. He knew that there must be some reason for Greiner's waiting for him. Greiner jumped on his bike and joined Franz. They hurried to get out of the crowd, which became denser and denser as the downgrade increased.

"Listen, Marnet, something's happened this morning," said Greiner.

"Where? What?" asked Franz, his face assuming the expression of sleepy indifference it always wore.

"Marnet, something must have happened this morning."

"What is it?"

"How should I know?" answered Greiner. "But somethings happened sure."

"Ah, you're goofy. What could have happened so early in the morning?"

"I don't know, I tell you. But you take my word for it, something quite crazy must have happened. Something like on June 30th."

"Ah, you're crazy yourself..."

Franz stared straight ahead. How thick the fog still was down below. Quickly the level land came to meet them, with its factories and streets. Around them they heard cursing and the tinkling of bells. Suddenly the cyclists were split into two groups by two motorized SS men, Greiner's cousins, Heinrich and Friedrich Messer of Butzbach, who also were on this shift.

"Why didn't they take you along?" asked Franz, as though he were no longer curious to hear what Anton had to say.

"Verboten! They'll be on duty later. So you think I'm crazy...?"

"Why, what makes you think so?"

"Aw, cut it. Listen. My mother, you know, has to go to see her lawyer in Frankfurt today because of the inheritance. So she took her milk across to Kobisch, seeing that she wouldn't be home for the milk collection. Young Kobisch was in Mainz yesterday, buying wine for the farm. So he got to drinking and didn't start for home until early this morning. They wouldn't let him pass at Gustavburg."

"Nuts, Anton!"

"Why nuts?"

"You know there's been a control station at Gustavburg for a long time."

"Listen, Franz, Kobisch isn't altogether a fool. He said the control was extra strict . . . and guards at the bridgeheads . . . and what a fog! 'Rather than run afoul of one of them,' said Kobisch, 'have them make a blood test, find I have alcohol in me —and I might as well kiss my driver's license good-by—no sir—back to the inn at Weisenau and another bottle or two for me'."

Marnet laughed.

"Go ahead, Franz, laugh! Do you think they'd let him go back to Weisenau? The bridge was closed. I'm telling you, Franz, there's something in the air."

The downgrade lay behind them. To the right and left, but for turnip fields, the level land lay bare. What could be in the air? Nothing but the motes in the golden sunbeams, turning gray and into ashes above the houses of Hoechst. "Al the same," Franz thought, for suddenly he knew that Anton Greiner was right, "something is in the air."

They tinkled their way through the narrow, crowded streets. The girls screamed and scolded. At the street crossings and the entrances to the works a few acetylene lamps were burning. Perhaps it was because of the fog that they were being tried out for the first time. Their hard, white light deadened every face. Franz brushed against a girl who muttered angrily and turned her head his way. He felt as if her glance had pierced him deeply, even to the place he kept barred to himself.

The fire brigade's shrilling sirens over on the Main side, the crazily glaring acetylene lights, the cursing crowd, pressed against the wall by a lumbering truck—hadn't he yet become accustomed to all that, or was it somehow different today? He searched for a word or a glance for interpretation. He had dismounted from his bicycle and was pushing it. In the crowd he had long since lost both Greiner and the girl.

Once more Greiner joined him. "Over there at Oppenheim," said Greiner over his shoulder, bending over so far that his bicycle was almost torn from him. Their gates were at so great a distance from each other that after they had passed the first control station they might not see each other again for hours.

Marnet kept on the alert, but neither in the locker room nor in the yard nor on the stairs could he detect the slightest trace of an agitation other than the one that came every day between the second and third blasts of the whistle. Perhaps there was a little more confusion and squabbling, as there was every Monday morning. Franz himself, looking desperately for even the minutest sign of disquiet in the words he heard and the eyes he scanned, growled like the others, asked the same questions about the past Sunday, made the same jokes, and changed his clothes as gruffly. If someone had been watching him as persistently as Franz watched the others, he would have been equally disappointed. But Franz felt a pricking of hatred for all these people who were quite unaware of the fact that something was in the air, or refused to be aware of it. After all, had anything happened? Greiner's tales were pure gossip as a rule. Could his cousin, Messer, have set Anton to spy on him? "He surely wouldn't have noticed anything," thought Franz. "What was it he told me, anyway? Gossip, nothing but gossip. No more than that fellow Kobisch got drunk while buying wine."

The last whistle put a sudden stop to his thoughts. As he was still new at the works he had not yet got over a strong feeling of tension, even fear, at the beginning of the day. The first purring of the transmission belts made the roots of his hair tingle. Now the belts had assumed their clear steady humming. Franz's first, second, and fiftieth plate had long been punched; his shirt was sticky with perspiration. He drew a light breath. His thoughts became connected again, though but loosely, for he was meticulously exact in his work. Franz's work could never have been anything else, even if the devil himself had been his employer.

Up here there were twenty-five of them, and Franz watched with tortured attention for any sign of agitation around the stamping hammers. He would have been irritated if any of his stencils were inaccurate, not only because of a complaint that might do him harm but because the stencils themselves had to be accurate, even today. All the same, he thought: "Anton said Oppenheim. Why, that's the little town between Mainz and Worms. What's to happen there, of all places?"

Fritz Greiner, Anton Greiner's cousin, who was the foreman up here, stopped briefly at Franz's side, then went on to the next man. When Fritz parked his motorcycle and hung up his uniform in the locker he was just a stenciller among stencilers—except, perhaps for the singular sound of his voice, noticeable only to Franz, when he called out to Weigand. Weigand was a middle aged, hairy little man, nicknamed Noggin. It was a good thing that his little voice whirred high and thin, blending with the belts, for while removing the waste dust he said without moving his lips: "Have you heard? In the Westhofen CC (concentration camp)." Looking down, Franz saw in Noggin's clear eyes those tiny bright points for which he had so desperately waited: as if deep inside a person a fire were burning, and the last little sparks came flashing out of the eyes. "At last," Franz thought. Noggin was already at the next fellow's side.

Carefully Franz shifted his piece, placed it on the marked line pressed down the lever again, and again. If only he could leave now and see his friend Hermann. Suddenly his thoughts snapped to attention again. There was something in this news that had a very personal meaning for him. It had shaken him powerfully, had hooked itself to his inside and kept gnawing, though he was still ignorant of the why and what. "A camp mutiny, eh," he said to himself, "perhaps even a big jail break.' Here he realized suddenly what it was that affected him particularly: "George . . . What nonsense," he thought almost immediately, "to connect such news with George." Perhaps George was no longer even there. Or, what was equally likely, he was dead. But his own voice was joined by George's far off and scoffing: No, Franz if anything happens in Westhofen I'm sure to be in it.

During the past years he actually believed he was thinking of George as he did of all the other prisoners, as he did of any one of thousands of whom one thinks with rage and mourning. He actually believed that what tied him to George had long ceased to be anything but the firm bond of a common cause, one of their youthful stars of hope. No longer that other bond which at the time had so painfully bitten into their flesh and at which they had both tugged so violently. He had firmly persuaded himself that those old things were forgotten. George had become a different person, hadn't he, just as he himself had become different? For a second he caught a glimpse of the next man's face. Had Noggin said anything to him? Was it possible that he could continue to punch carefully inserting one piece after the other? "If anything has happened there," thought Franz, "George is in it." And then: "Probably nothing at all has happened; it's just Noggin jabbering again."

When he stepped into the canteen during the noon hour for his glass of light beer (he brought his lunch from home for he was saving up for a suit of clothes, though God only knew how long he would be permitted to wear it) he heard people at the bar say: "Noggin's been arrested . . . Because of last night. He got stewed good and proper and shot off his mouth. . . . No, it wasn't that, it must be something else . . ." Something else? Franz paid for his beer and leaned against the bar. Since all had suddenly lowered their voices, a confused sound reached his ear. "Noggin, Noggin . . . He's put his foot in it," someone said to Franz. It was the man who worked next to him, Felix, a friend of Messer's. He looked at Franz fixedly. On his regular, almost beautiful face there was an expression of amusement. His strong blue eyes were too cold for a young face. "How's that?" asked Franz. Felix shrugged his shoulders and jerked up his brows, as if he were suppressing a laugh. "If only I could reach Hermann immediately," Franz thought again. But there was no chance of speaking to Hermann before the evening. Suddenly he discovered Anton Greiner trying to make his way to the bar. Under some pretext Anton must have procured a pass, because he never came to this building or to this canteen. "Why is he always looking for me of all people," thought Franz. "Why does he want to tell tales to me?"

Anton took him by the arm, but released it at once as though the gesture might make them conspicuous. He stood next to Felix while he swallowed his light beer; then he went back to Franz. "He has decent eyes, hasn't he?" thought Franz. "He may be a little dense, but he's sincere and feels drawn to me as I do to Hermann . . ." Anton put his arm under Franz's and muttered, his voice cloaked by the noise of the general exodus at the end of the noon hour: "Over there on the Rhine, in Westhofen, some fellows have bolted, some kind of punishment squad. My cousin hears of these things. They say most of them have been caught. That's all."

(Continued Tomorrow)

Chicago Group Fights Race Discrimination

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Problems of equal rights for Negroes and other minority groups were given added clarity on Chicago's South Side today as the result of a recent meeting at the Metropolitan Community church sponsored by the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee.

The meeting represented a cross section of labor, civic, social and church groups.

Fullerton Fulton, regional CIO director, declared the record of the 78th Congress was the blackest in history regarding labor legislation and urged labor to fight the war to a successful finish and help smoke out the American fascists.

John P. Hackney, president of Local 26, Packinghouse Workers Union, stressed the vital stake that Negroes and labor have in the war.

Legislative speakers were Congressman William A. Rowan of the Second Illinois District who assailed anti-Roosevelt forces in Congress and State Rep. Ernest A. Greene of the first district who termed the 63rd Illinois General Assembly "reactionary for the most part."

Connally Act Seen Hit by State Court

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—Plans of the labor movement for a concerted drive on Congress to repeal the disruptive Smith-Connally Act have been given a healthy boost by the first court decision on the various state laws designed to shackle the trade unions.

Judge Charles C. Sackman of the state court in Colorado has held unconstitutional the provisions of the state law which would have forced incorporation of unions. The incorporation provisions were considered by far the most serious in the law, and would have required drastic revisions in the by-laws of all unions in the state.

The court decision followed joint legal action by both the CIO and the AFL challenging the constitutionality of the Colorado law. President Philip Murray and AFL President William were listed as among the labor leaders bringing suit.

The Colorado decision is expected to encourage the unions in similar legal tests against other state anti-labor laws. It is also expected to spur the drive against the Smith-Connally Act.

PREPARE APPEAL

The Colorado decision upholds the contention of the CIO and AFL labor unions are not business organizations which should be incorporated but are combinations of workers exercising their constitutional rights of free speech, press and assembly.

Organized labor has maintained that no state can constitutionally pass a law requiring that unions must be incorporated before they can exercise these basic rights. Judge Sackman specifically upheld this contention.

It is expected that the decision will be appealed by the Attorney General of Colorado—since it invalidates the major sections of the law.

On the other hand, the unions are preparing to appeal against that part of the decision which maintains that various restrictions on union activities in the law are constitutional.

The case is therefore certain to reach the Colorado Supreme Court. But even this will probably not be final, since either one party or the other will take the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Baltimore Unions Ask For 2nd Front

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—Jubilant over the unconditional surrender of Italy, the National Maritime Union, port of Baltimore, and Local 43, IUMSWA, have sent telegrams of congratulation to the President and to General Eisenhower, pledging all further support necessary to deliver the final knockout blow to the Axis.

The NMU wire:

"Baltimore Branch, National Maritime Union, congratulates General Eisenhower and the Allied command on the greater successes achieved in Italy. We pledge again to keep them sailing with supplies for the next step in the smashing of the Axis and a real Second Front in Western Europe."

Identical telegrams to President Roosevelt and General Eisenhower were dispatched in the name of the local Executive Committee and the fifty delegates to a forthcoming National Convention of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America. The telegrams said: "Local 43, IUMSWA, representing 35,000 shipyard workers, sends warm congratulations on the unconditional surrender of Italy. We pledge all-out effort to back up the full-speed-head drive against Nazi Germany."

A spokesman for the local said that the telegram was to be included in a resolution the Baltimore delegation would present to the National Convention meeting in New York beginning September 21, which would call for the immediate opening of a Western Front for speediest victory over the Axis.

AFL Union Head Slaps Nagler's Attack on USSR

Andrew Leredu, president of Jewelry Workers Union, Local 1, yesterday cabled the British Trade Union Congress a repudiation of anti-Soviet statements made in the name of the AFL by Isidore Nagler, official of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Nagler did not speak for the majority of AFL rank and file members, Leredu told the Congress meeting at Southport, England. The ILG official who spoke against unity of American, British and Soviet labor on the grounds that the latter dictator-ruled "was only expressing the opinion of a minority" which is "prejudiced against the Soviet Union," the jewelry workers' leader asserted.

"The New York Jewelry Workers, affiliated with the AFL," he said, "are firmly in favor of labor unity with all our Allied labor organizations, including those of the Soviet Union."

The eighth convention of his international, held last year in New York, took that stand, too, he added.

All Chicago Unions United In Labor Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 12.—A new precedent in Chicago's labor history was established today with representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Railroad Brotherhoods convening together in a Labor Day rally.

The meeting took place Wednesday night, Sept. 8, in the library auditorium at South Chicago, marking the first time representatives of the three great labor organizations sat down together to celebrate Labor Day.

Congressman William A. Rowan of the Second Illinois District was the principal speaker, and Albert Taylor of the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly acted as chairman.

Congressman Rowan praised labor for its war effort and expressed the hope for a "union of all working people." He declared:

"Labor is most aggressive and progressive in the United States today. Never was labor as alert as today. I compliment labor, I congratulate labor on its war efforts. Labor is the one force that is well informed and has nailed to its masthead the slogan, 'Victory at the Earliest Possible Date.'

"I pledge to support and to organize a labor program in the coming session of Congress."

Other speakers were: J. Zanger, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Trainmen; Wilson Franklin, secretary of the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly; Mr. Tweedy, grand lodge representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; George Michaud, sub-district organizer of the Steel Workers Union, and William G. Eden, grand lodge representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Fire Breaks Out In Philly Depot

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12 (UP).—Fire which originated in the stationary engine room of the Broad Street railway station today destroyed the train sheds and most of the historic old brick and frame structure except the section containing the waiting rooms and offices.

No lives were lost and no one was injured.

No lives were lost and no one was injured.

The fire broke out about 9:30 A. M., and was under control by noon.

Fisher Body Local Raps Caucuses

A Day's Pay for Victory

A $60,000 gift for Labor's War Chest and the Third War Loan drive will be raised through the third annual "Work for Victory Day" of union painters which this poster advertises. The poster, prepared by Painters District Council 9 and Painters District Council 18, AFL, is now being distributed in the thousands of shops in Greater New York where 15,000 union members are employed. They will set aside their traditional ban on Saturday work Sept. 25 and turn over the day's wages to the chest and loan drive. The art work for the post was done by members of District Council 9.

UAW Wins Election At Glenn Martin Plant

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 12.—The United Auto Workers added another feather to its organizational cap yesterday with announcement that workers at the Glenn L. Martin aircraft main plant in Baltimore had selected the CIO as their bargaining agent by vote of 11,805 to 10,901. The UAW was the only union on the ballot.

Richard T. Frankensten, the union's vice president and director of aircraft organization, upon receiving the news of the NLRB election result this morning, made the following statement to Daily Worker.

"This is the most significant union victory won yet in aircraft, because it represents the deep South, the overwhelming majority in the Martin workers in Baltimore having migrated from that area very recently." Frankensteen added "No election was ever won against a more vicious fight than that waged by the Glenn L. Martin manageemnt."

Frankensteen is in Cleveland for the UAW board meeting called for the specific purpose of ruling on a series of technical questions relating to the constitutionality of elections of convention delegates in several locals.

Consumer Group Hits at HCL

The New York Midwood Consumer Council meeting at its first fall meeting this week, made plans for its forthcoming campaign to rid the Midwood section of black markets, rent gouging and other malpractices to halt the rising cost of living.

The Council through its booth on Avenue J serves as an information center on OPA regulations and ceilings to 1,500 families living in the area. It also acts as a clearing house for consumer complaints and cooperates with OPA and the Department of Markets.

The meeting sent resolutions and letters to local legislative representatives urging support of all measures to roll back prices to stabilize living costs.

every War Bond you can.
For victory today and sound

'Del Monte' Workers Vote To Join CIO

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Seasonal workers in the big California Packing Corporation canneries at DeKalb and Rochelle, Illinois, voted 626 to 112 for the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, CIO, in an NLRB election on Aug. 31.

The officers of the two Locals joined Jack Fox, UCAPAWA International representative in welcoming the seasonal workers, pointing out that their vote was a "vote of confidence" in UCAPAWA's victory production program and in the Union which has brought many benefits to the workers. The year 'round workers are already under UCAPAWA contract as a result of a five-to-one vote for the Union in May, 1943.

Some 60 per cent of "Del Monte" production goes to the government. The 1943 pack at the three canneries in DeKalb and Rochelle has already resulted in production of 670,000 cases of peas. Production of corn is expected to reach 750,000 cases; of beans, 350,000 cases; and of pumpkin, 200,000 cases.

Hours at the cannery run as high as 18 per day, 126 per week, at the peak of the various packs. The Locals are putting into practice their determination to make this pack a real "Victory Pack" to feed the men who fight the Axis.

Workers in the Cal Pak farms are looking forward to the day when they too will be recognized. Members of the cannery locals and original organizers of the union, the agricultural workers have not yet won bargaining rights since they are not covered by the NLRB. However, a special public hearing before the full War Labor Board on their petition for recognition is scheduled for Sept. 15, in Washington, D. C. A WLB panel has already recommended that the company negotiate a standard union contract covering the agricultural workers.

Jack Fox, who has worked with the Locals since organization started late in 1942, is about to enter the Army. Proud of these UCAPAWA members who in a short period of time have built what he terms "model Locals," Fox says he is confident that they will continue to back up the fighting men with good food that is both raised and canned by UCAPAWA-CIO members.

Ford Local Leaders Divided on Line-Up

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Sept. 12.—Fisher Body Local 45 of he United Auto Workers announced today that its membership has gone on record calling for an end to caucuses and factions within the UAW and is appealing for "complete and firm unity" within the International Union, "on the basic win-the-war issues and the best interests of our membership."

The oldest and key local of the Auto Workers Union in Ohio also instructed its delegates to the coming UAW convention to "retain their freedom of action, free from the decisions of any caucuses or factions."

The resolution declared that the UAW as the largest and most important union in America, "must become a force for the unity of American labor." It pointed out that "factional fights for power" makes impossible any constructive action. It insisted that unification of the UAW was essential in order to render effective support to the win-the-war program of President Roosevelt and CIO President Philip Murray.

The resolution inferred that democracy in the union could be continued only so long as all discussions and policy-making was carried out in "an open, above-board and democratic manner in the regular meetings of our union" rather than in "power caucuses."

FACTIONAL FIGHT SHARPENS

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Sept. 12.—Additional fuel was added to the factional struggle preceding the UAW Convention when Percy Llewelyn, president of Ford Local 600, announced that he was declaring his support to Richard Leonard for secretary-treasurer to replace George F. Addes. Leonard in turn will throw his support for Percy Llewelyn's candidacy for his vacancy as executive board member.

This move initiated by the Reuther-Leonard Caucus for the purpose of seizing control of the UAW on a red-baiting program brought about a counteraction when W. G. Grand, financial secretary of the Ford Local announced his support to the Addes-Frankensteen caucus.

Many building officials and members who had hailed the unity resolution which decried factionalism and which was passed unanimously by the executive board and the General Council were deploring this move. They indicated that this move initiated by Reuther would have the effect of further creating disunity at the convention permitting the unprincipled factionalists to sabotage a program of action answering the needs of the union and the country.

The West Side Local, No. 174 went on record this week in support of Leonard and Reuther. This is the home local of both Victor and Walter Reuther. During the election campaign for delegates, the local paper, the Conveyor was used in the factional battle. It raised the phoney issue that "the future of this union can be saved from the ones who are interested in giving it up to the Communists. . . ."

With this red-baiting line they added the Reuther line wherein the interests of the union and the war effort are contradictory charging that those outside the Reuther-Leonard faction were betraying the interests of the workers "behind the skirts of the war effort."

New Haven C. P. to Hear Foster Sunday

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept.12.—William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, and John Williamson, member of its National Committee, will be honor guests at Connecticut's celebration of the 24th anniversary of the Communist Party of the United States, to be held here next Sunday.

The celebration will take the form of a banquet in Hotel Garde at 5:30 p.m. In addition to the party anniversary, it will mark the successful completion of the subscription campaign for The Worker. The State has gone over the top in this drive by more than 500 subs.

Reservations from all parts of the state indicate that the banquet will be a milestone in the history of the party in Connecticut, attended by many leaders of trade unions and other progressive organizations as well as by active Communists.

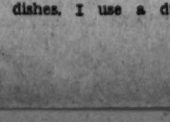
Warehouse Run by Bridges' Union for Army

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Under what is believed to be a precedent making arrangement, the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has taken over the management and operation of a warehouse in Los Angeles for the United States Army, it was revealed by **The ILWU Dispatcher.**

The paper, which is the official publication of the ILWU, says the warehouse is being operated by Local 26 under an arrangement by which the union is paid by the Army for all overhead such as office help, bank charges, insurance, Social Security deductions, taxes and other incidentals.

The union has assumed full responsibility for job placement and salary payments. No profit is made.

Results obtained by experienced union warehousemen furnished by the ILWU during the past month, says the paper, has relieved the Army of a major manpower problem, released troops for active duty on the fighting fronts, and given the union an opportunity for greater contribution to the war effort.



Alcoa Workers Donate 593 Pints of Blood

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Sept. 12.—The Red Cross Blood Donor Station here announced today that workers of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter union at the Cleveland Works broke all records for blood donations on Labor Day by putting in a full day's work and then forming a "life line" parade to the Red Cross Station to donate 593 pints of blood.

The march of donors that packed the station from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. was the result of a labor-management drive, the first of its kind here, to make up a full day's donor quota of 400 pints.

The record success of the campaign was hailed by C. A. Brown, Director of the Red Cross Blood Donor Service, who praised the response of the Alcoa workers as "an outstanding achievement."

Referring to the labor-management committee, he said, "This group deserves a lot of credit. They made it a true Labor Day for organized labor and have set a goal for others to shoot at." Brown revealed that the previous daily record was 450 pints.

The director also stated that 102 other Alcoa workers reported, but were refused because they had colds or had eaten within the four-hour period before reporting—so that 695 were actually checked in at the station.

Your Money's Worth

Mom's Favorite Pupil Again

Mom Smith is a very popular woman. The women of the neighborhood are always popping in and out with questions like "What shall I make for supper, Mrs. Smith?" or "Abie has a stomach ache. What can I do for it?"

There's really no wonder that Johnny goes around saying, "Gee Mom, we got a real clubhouse, don't we? Do you think I could have a meeting of the Commandos in the bedroom sometime, huh Mom?"

Mom has lots of friends other than her neighbors. She gets letters from them very often, too.

B. Rosenstein, a friend who has been sending in letters consistently with some very wonderful hints, came through with another prize:

"Dear Mom Smith:

"I've got another hint, and it's about dishwashing. Leave it to me to discover the lazy way of doing dishes. I use a duPont sponge. I don't know what they're made of but they sure are wonderful. They cost 25 cents and last forever and ever without getting smelly and dirty like dish cloths. Besides, the Navy needs rags, which are salvage material.

"If you're careful to rinse thoroughly and squeeze almost dry after each dishwashing, they stay clean and sweet-smelling.

"To wash dishes, all I do is wet my sponge and give it a couple of licks over a bar of laundry soap, and then I just pass it over the dishes. You don't even have to wet the sponge again after it has been soaped once, which means a real saving on soap. Laundry soap is much cheaper than soap chips, too. (Another way of adding money to the fund drive.)

"Here's something else that I would never have admitted once, but am quite proud about now. I wash my own clothes. Honest.

"You once mentioned in your column how you soak the laundry in clear, cold water for about 15 minutes. Well, I tried it and it does the trick. All you have to do after that is change the water to sudsy warm (not even hot) and, zip!—it's clean.

"I started washing my own after I bought some new sheets and decided I'd rather keep them in their nice new state for a couple of years than get them chewed up by the laundry practically immediately.

"I'm fortunate in having an outside clothesline where the sun (and soot, too, but who cares?) can get at my nice clean one-sheet per-week. And, Mom, when those home-washed sheets get on the bed they smell grand. They don't even get ironed in my house.

"Your favorite pupil,

"B. ROSENSTEIN."

Mom thinks that her friend B. Rosenstein is giving her some competition already, that she is more like a teacher than a pupil.

TODAY'S RECIPES

COTTAGE-CHEESE PATTIES

½ c. finely minced onion
¼ c. minced green pepper
2 tablesp. bacon fat or salad oil
2 c. cottage cheese
4 c. day-old bread crambs
½ teasp. salt
½ teasp. paprika
½ teasp. bottled thick meat sauce
¼ c. all-purpose flour
4 tablesp. salad oil

Cook onion and green pepper in the bacon fat until tender. Then combine with the cottage cheese, day-old bread crumbs, salt, paprika, and bottled thick meat sauce. Mix thoroughly. Cottage cheese varies in consistency, so it may be necessary to add a few more bread crumbs if mixture is too moist, or 1 to 4 tablesp. milk if mixture is too dry. Shape into 6 flat patties. Dredge all over with the flour. Brown quickly on both sides in a skillet in the 4 tablesp. salad oil. Serves 4.

They're nice with buttered spinach, stewed tomatoes, crisp celery or a tossed salad, Melba toast, and peach shortcake, for dinner.

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6 NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1943

Dodgers Six-Run Rally Trounces Phillies, 8-4

Brooklyn Closes Season at Ebbets Field by Taking 10th Straight Win from Phillies; Schultz Drives in Winning Runs

By C. E. Dexter

The Brooklyn Dodgers closed the 1943 season at Ebbets Field yesterday by trouncing the Philadelphia Phillies, 8-4, before 13,723 fans who came to bid the Flatbush team bon voyage.

An outburst of six runs in the seventh frame decided the issue in favor of the Dodgers, who entered that inning trailing 4 to 2. Curt Davis, who left the game in that inning in favor of a pinch-hitter, was credited with his 10th win of the season against nine losses.

LEO DUROCHER—his team closes season in Ebbets Field with 8-4 wins.

Catcher Bragan opened the rally with a walk. Johnny Cooney, hitting for Davis, reached first on a forced play. Frenchy Bordagaray followed with a single to right. Arky Vaughan came through then with a triple to right, sending in Cooney and Bordagary with the tying runs, making the score 4-all.

Olmo was intentionally passed and Herman was given a base on balls, loading the sacks. Howie Schultz accounted for the winning markers as his single scored Vaughan and Olmo, and Gerhauser, who started for the Phillies, left the game.

Mickey Owen, now playing third base for the home team, slashed a three-bagger, Herman and Schultz coming in on the hit. The run-splurge was closed when Owen was tagged off third by May, but the Dodgers 4-run margin remained intact for the rest of the remainder.

The Phillies were the first to score, however. In the third, Babe Dahlgren walked, coming home with the first run of the afternoon on Northey's triple off the right-field wall. Wasdell then shot through a squeeze bunt. Bragan dropped the ball on Owen's bad throw, and Northey came in.

The Phillies continued their run-making in the next round on Gerhauser's triple to center, which was followed by a two-bagger by Hamrick.

In the same frame, the Dodgers struck back. Schultz went to first on a hit through second base and Walker doubled, sending Howie to third. Owen flied out, scoring the Tall One. Walker travelled to third on a wild pitch, coming in with the second Dodger tally on Bragan's single.

The visitors picked up another run in the sixth. May singled. Culp sacrificed and Hamrick pushed through a short single. May was able to score on that hit because the ball was deflected by a glove lying in the outfield and Walker could not make the play in time.

Major League Standings

(As of Sunday Noon)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	90	44	.672	
Brooklyn	73	59	.553	15
Cincinnatti	73	60	.549	16½
Pittsburgh	72	67	.518	20½
Chicago	61	71	.462	28
Boston	56	71	.441	30½
Philadelphia	58	74	.439	31
New York	47	84	.359	41½

MERICAN LEAGUE

New York	83	49	.629	
Cleveland	72	60	.545	11
Washington	73	62	.541	11½
Detroit	69	64	.519	14½
Chicago	66	65	.504	16½
Boston	62	72	.463	23
St. Louis	69	71	.458	22½
Philadelphia	44	86	.338	38

Facts from Figures

It doesn't show in the standings of the leading batters, because Bill Dickey hasn't appeared in a sufficient number of games, but the Yankee backstopper is about the hottest hitter in the majors today. Going three for four in Saturday's game against the Red Sox, boosted his average to a phenomenal .383.

But the Yanks are by no means the leading hitters. Their team average is .255, placing third behind Detroit and Cleveland in this department in the American League. Of all the major outfits, St. Louis Cards are the best with a .279. Behind them ranks Brooklyn with .275.

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For the umpteenth week in a row, Luke Appling and Stan Musial continue to lead their respective leagues in batting, the first with a .325 and the latter with .353. The fifth leading batter in that hitters' league, the junior circuit, is Billy Johnson of the Yankees. He has a .290 average.

• • •

Nicholson — aside from the average batting mark—appears slated to walk off with the slugging honors in the National loop. He's hit 22 homers, and has driven in 106 runs, making him the leader in both departments.

While all eyes are centered on Chandler's superlative hurling, the man with the second best mark in the A. L. is Al Smith of Cleveland, who has won 15, dropping only 5. The Indian lefty, incidentally, is a Yankee killer, taking three games from them this season.

• • •

With Sewell of Pittsburgh already having 20 wins to his credit, it appears that the National League may come through with four 20-games, while the American League will not be able to produce more than two.

Harvard Player Breaks Neck for Yale

Incredible as it may sound, a Harvard man broke his neck Saturday playing ball for Yale.

Wayne Johnson, jr., 6-foot 2-inch former Harvard football star, who is now enrolled in the Navy training unit at Yale, suffered a fractured cervical vertebra the first time he carried the ball for Old Eli in the football game against Muhlenberg. It could be called "a broken neck if you want to make it sound bad," according to the doctors, who say that Johnson will be unable to play any more football this season.

• • •

Before Saturday's encounter, the Yanks Spud Chandler had an earned-run per-game average of 1.78. Following his shut-out of the Red Sox for his 19th win of the season against three losses, the figure boys rushed to their pencils and papers to figure his new e-r p-g mark. While their findings may not be announced until sometime during the week, it is, nevertheless, safe to go out on a limb and say that Spud, who celebrated his 34th birthday yesterday, is a fair country pitcher.

• • •

It didn't mean a darn thing, but it was a nice sentimental gesture anyway. Relief artist Ace Adams, who has appeared in more games for the Giants than some of the so-called regulars, fulfilled his life's ambition by starting for his team yesterday.

Adams, who has the best Giant record with nine wins, had never opened a game for his team. Ever since he joined the Polo Grounders in 1941, Ace has rushed to the rescue 162 times. Last year he set a record by appearing in 61 relief roles, and this year he already broken that with 63 so far.

Stunned by what has been happening to him all season, Mel Ott probably didn't take into consideration who would finish the game in the event that Ace couldn't last the route.

• • •

If there is one thing that the Giants can point to with pride, it is the fact that the Polo Grounds and its subsidiary outfits have given over more than 100 players to Uncle Sam for the duration.

Dodgers in Second, But . . .

'Wait 'Til Next Year' Cry May Just Be Wasted Breath

By Phil Gordon

Baseball's most famous war-cry "Wait 'till next year" was raised once more yesterday as the pass-word of the Flatbush Faithful when the Brooklyn Dodger management hung the "Closed for the Season" sign upon the gates of Ebbets Field.

Following Sunday's tilt with the Philadelphia Phillies, the Dodger crew left their home confines in second place to finish the campaign in the hinterlands, and the fans will have to wait 'til next year before they can see their favorites cavort again on the field.

There is excellent likelihod that the team, playing much better ball now since dropping out of pennant consideration in the early months of the summer, will pick up second place money. It is probable however that this matter may be decided until the very last day of the semester. The Dodgers end the year in a three-day series with their competitors, the Cincinnati Reds, in Crosley Field and the outcome of the match will determine the standings of those two clubs.

As it now stands, the Flatbush lads have the edge over their lagging rivals. Staving off, early last month, a threatening flop into fifth place, Durocher's men rallied, taking 13 of their last 14 encounters and catapulting into second.

The Dodgers are now, all in all, a good team—good enough to finish some 16 full games behind the high-flying Cardinals. Reasons for the Flatbush comeback are the return of the pitching staff to peak-efficiency, the sterling play of several veteran stars, and the introduction of several more good rookies.

For one, as Whit Wyatt goes, so goes the rest of the team. And Whit has been going some the closing days of the season. Ineffective for the most part of the year, Whitlow bounced back to chalk up seven straight wins, the last of which was a superb one-hit affair against the Boston Braves last Wednesday.

Probably now, Wyatt is the best hurler in the majors. But his season's total of victories number only 11, in contrast to the 20 he garnered last year, and 22 in the previous season when the Dodgers won the pennant.

The point remains that Whit is back in form and the other flingers are following suit. Davis picked up, Higbe is showing the better side of his in-and-out pitching, Head is coming through, and Ostermueller can be counted upon.

Secondly, old-timers like Billy Herman and Arky Vaughan are rounding-out wonderful campaigns. These two, particularly, share credit for the club's present status.

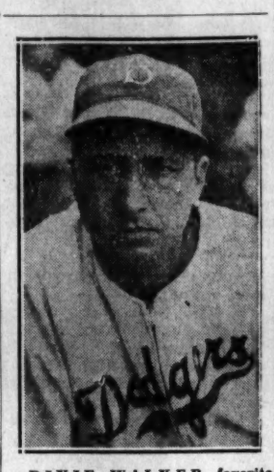
Herman, one of the game's greatest second baseman, with a .333 batting average, is second only to the Cards' Stan Musial in this department and has driven in 87 runs, the best in his 16-year career. Vaughan, likewise, has won many a ball game with his timely hitting and is fifth in the standings with .311. Galan, Walker, and even, aging Waner, are turning in creditable performances upon occasion.

The newcomers are also producing. While all have benefitted from the fact that the pressure is off, the recruits have responded admirably to this condition. The fact that the team is out of the race has permitted Rickey and Durocher to experiment with, test and study the abilities of the rookies.

Luis Olmo is the brightest of the new lights. Hitting with amazing regularity, Olmo is now sporting a .322 mark and seems destined to hold down the center-field job for a long time. Howie (Stretch) Schultz is picking up at the plate and has shown that he can hold down first base, while Rex Barney, 18-year-old hurler, is developing into a first rate player.

All this is fine and, if, as it seems, the players keep it up, they will wind up in second place this year.

But—and this is a big but—if the cry "wait 'till next year" is not to be wasted breath, then several major changes will have to take place.



DIXIE WALKER—favorite among the Flatbush fans.

Whit is not getting any younger and the rest of the pitchers, with the exception of Barney, have already seen their best days.

Battled-scared vet like Herman and Vaughan cannot be expected to keep up their break-neck pace as they approach the end of the baseball lives. The same goes for Walker and Waner—both of whom have fallen off very badly—and Galan.

What remains then are the rookies and it is hoped that they will maintain their progress.

But supposing—despite all these factors—that the entire Dodger roster hits the same pace next year as it is doing this season, then the Flatbush team again—at best—could only hope to finish in place position, some 16 or so games behind the Cardinals.

And even this is not the most likely of the possibilities. The most realistic outlook, as things now stand, is downward, past second place.

Of course, if the management went out and bought . . . you know whom . . . then in 1944 the cry of "wait 'till next year" will no longer have to be listed among the vocal exercises of the Flatbush fans.

Murray Issues Call for CIO Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

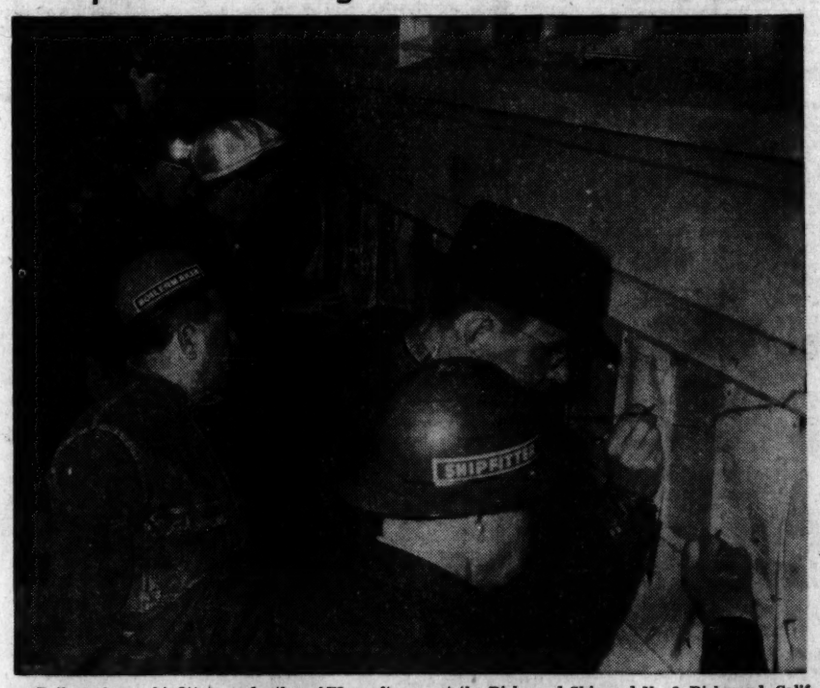
effort to intensify the prosecution of the war in order that the armed forces of the United Nations may quickly strike the decisive blows against the tottering Axis forces to achieve their unconditional surrender.

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations, more powerful in numbers and more influential in leadership than ever before, must continue to construct a more influential political base to help translate our resolutions and aims into action.

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations renews its pledge to fight for maintenance of full employment for all workers; price control; taxation in relation to ability to pay; industrial reconversion in the people's interest; social security to share social risks; and, in the international sphere, a world order based on law and human rights.

"To fulfill its hopes for and efforts towards a constructive and lasting peace, the Congress of Industrial Organizations welcomes the opportunity to cooperate with all men of good will — in the labor movement, on the farms, in business and the professions, and among the consumers of America."

Shipbuilders Pledge Production for Invasion



Boilermakers, shipfitters and other AFL craftsmen at the Richmond Shipyard No. 3, Richmond, Calif., declare their intention of boosting production 20 per cent as their contribution to an Allied invasion of the continent of Europe. The pledge, carrying thousands of names, is being sent to Gen. Dwight Eisenhower.

Pearson Charges Wires Tapped

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UP).—Drew Pearson, columnist and radio commentator, said tonight that his telephone wires have been tapped and that he has been shadowed by naval intelligence agents.

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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P. M.

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Nazis Open New Italy Terror Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

until further notice and telephone conversations were to be severely censored.

The Algiers radio meanwhile reported that Badoglio, whose whereabouts was unknown, declared in a proclamation to all Italians that "since the Germans have attacked us violently on our national territory, in our towns, harbors and ships I invite you to reply to each act of violence with another act of violence."

Other reports said that new disorders had broken out in Turin and Milan and that Italian workers in the north were refusing to repair railway lines damaged by air bombardment. Rail, telegraph and telephone communications between northern, central and southern Italy were reported interrupted.

A delayed United Press dispatch from Istanbul indicated that the Germans were facing mounting difficulties in the Balkans, where the commander of German occupation forces assumed command of all Greek territory, including districts formerly held by the Italians.

Reports from Sofia said Italian troops in Dalamatia and Slovenia had joined forces with Yugoslav partisans and had begun fighting the Germans and Croats. Italian civilians in Zagreb were reported under protective arrest and all their property confiscated, while at Belgrade the Germans placed Italian officers and diplomats under protective arrest.

(The British radio, quoting Moscow reports and heard by CBS, said Yugoslav patriots held the whole of the mountain chain paralleling the Dalmatian coast from near Fiume down to Montenegro.)

Report Bulgarian Cabinet Shift

ISTANBUL, Sept. 12 (UP).—Reports from Sofia said tonight that the cabinet of Bulgarian Premier Bogdan Filov resigned at a meeting today and that the Regency had appointed Interior Minister Peter Gabrovski, regarded as strongly pro-Nazi, to assume interim control.

The LOW DOWN—

Playing Tic-Tac-Toe on the Keys; Monday Morning Round-Up

NAT LOW

Baseball: The Yanks are selling World Series tickets, the Cardinals are on the verge of clinching the pennant this week and all in all the baseball scene is rapidly being centered upon the World Series. And out of all the welter of speculation, guesses, batting averages and the like emerges the fact that Joe McCarthy is going to enter the fall classic with the best pitcher in baseball ripe and ready for his very greatest effort. The guy is none other than Spud Chandler, the bull-necked, jutting-jawed right-hander who is one of the very few grid stars ever to make the grade in the major leagues. Spud's 19th win of the year was a lovely shutout over the Red Sox on Saturday which lowered his phenominal earned run average still more. In him McCarthy holds the ace of the series, a strong-armed fighting hurler who may conceivably win three games in a seven-game series. No youngster, he's 34, Chandler has been knocking on the door to greatness for a number of years, and like Whit Wyatt, it seems to be coming to him at a late date. . . . But better late than. . . .

• • •

Football: It was a strange grid season old Eli Yale opened up against Muhlenberg Saturday. Perhaps the strangest in football history. There's isn't a mighty grid power left in all the land and what will pass for big time football will be a slightly better than average high school game. Most of the big schools have dropped the fall madness because their campuses have been depleted by the war. Here in the city the only schools which will trot out football teams are Columbia, City College and Brooklyn College. The latter two have schedules calling for three games. Columbia has a normal schedule but only three men back from last year's very, very poor club. Fordham and Manhattan join NYU in disbanding the game.

With the situation thus it is obvious that most of the playing this fall will be done by the pros who are getting set for the biggest season in their history. The pros, composed of older men with families, have been hit but lightly by the draft and will come into their own for the first time. We have always contended, as have many others, that the pro game is far, far superior to the college game. But somehow the fans were always attracted to the rah-rah stuff which surrounds every college game no matter how badly played. . . . Now, with the college teams known in the past, not in existance any longer, the pros are going to clean up and there should be plenty of wonderful football to satisfy the appetites of millions of grid bugs the country over.

• • •

Horse Racing Merchant seamen back from trips to all parts of the world, have been trickling up to the sports department these past weeks carrying copies of working class papers of many English speaking countries. With twinkles in their eyes they have invariably pointed to a spot in the paper reserved for horse racing. Typical comments are a bit too caustic to print here, but they are not complimentary to us. . . . It is true that the working class papers of England, Australia, South Africa and others have racing news. Perhaps, then, we have been wrong in not publishing racing news. It is something to think about, and, as one seaman put it: "Sure betting on the races is not the best thing or the wisest thing, but if the workers do it then we have to print the stuff if we are to sell the paper to them. . . ."

• • •

Boxing: Saw the newsreel of Joe Louis boxing an exhibition with George Nicholson at an Army camp in Maryland. Watched in particular fascination the smoothness of King Joe after close to two years of inactivity in the ring. . . . And also watched the reaction of the thousands of soldiers, mostly white, gathered around the ring gobbling up every second of the affair, their eyes wide awe, their faces wreathed in broad, happy smiles. . . . I don't think a single one of the soldiers watching that exhibition by the greatest heavyweight champion of all time thought even for a split second of Jim Crow. Yet, five minutes after leaving the ringside the white soldiers had to march off in one direction and the Negro troops had to march off in another.

• • •

Baseball Again: The baseball bigwigs have finally decided upon a rational and sensible World Series plan. Instead of starting the series with two games in the Stadium, shifting it to St. Louis for three contests and then back again to the Stadium, the bigwigs will play the first three tilts in New York then wind up the series with four, if they are needed, in St. Louis. This plan will save a lot of travelling and wasting of railroad space. All in all a step in the right direction for these guys.

U.S. Delegates Meet With Chile Labor

(By Allied Labor News)

SANTIAGO, Aug. 25 (Delayed).—"We will not fail to inform our organizations of Chilean labor's splendid contribution to the cause of the United Nations," members of a U. S. labor delegation now visiting Chile declared this week after viewing Chilean labor in action and conferring with the heads of the Confederation of Chilean Workers (CTCh).

The North American labor leaders, visiting here under the auspices of the U. S. Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, are David J. MacDonald, secretary of the United Steel Workers (CIO); Edward J. Brown, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL), and Samuel C. Phillips, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

They arrived here on August 10th, and were received by CTCh general-secretary Bernardo Ibanez and Reinaldo Nunez, acting assistant secretary.

URGE CONTINENTAL UNION

At a reception tendered the U. S. leaders and labor representatives from Peru and Uruguay, Phillips advocated greater cooperation between labor of the two continents to hasten the war's end and insure a durable peace.

He said he was particularly happy to see President Roosevelt's photograph in CTCH headquarters and declared that U. S. labor shares the desire of Chilean workers for economic and social improvement.

In an interview the Chilean press, MacDonald called attention to fifth column intrigue in Latin America and urged fuller U. S. cooperation to prevent the spread of Axis propaganda.

"If we want democracy to survive in the Western Hemisphere, we have to do something about it much more positive than sitting back hoping our South American friends won't 'fail' for anti-democratic propaganda," he said.

Accompanied by U. S. Ambassador Claude Bowers and Ibanez and Nbnez, the delegation was also received by President Juan Antonio Rios.

Brown, MacDonald and Phillips attended the second congress of the CTCh, which opened on Sept. 10. The congress was postponed until that date to insure greater representation from other American nations.

Among others who are expected to attend are Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Confederation of Latin American workers (CTAL) and delegates from Cuba, Uruguay, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Argentina.

As part of the CTCh's attempt to unite all Chilean labor, the Confederation's executive council this week invited the **Confederacion General de Trabajadores** (CGT), consisting of small anarchist unions, to participate in the congress.

The CTCh further proposed that both organizations work out a common plan of action to preserve labor's gains, fight speculation and fifth column agents in Chile.

Pershing Asks Total Victory

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UP).—General of the Armies John J. Pershing said tonight on the eve of his 83rd birthday anniversary that this war must end with unconditional surrender of the Axis powers and on terms precluding future aggression.

His views were detailed in an editorial in the Army and Navy Journal, which felicitated him on the occasion.

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CHANGE THE WORLD

Things Like Vacations Must Be Earned— Back Into the Battle

By MIKE GOLD

The worst part of a vacation is that it always ends too soon. One leaves the glorious beach, with its tides heaped up under a fresh breeze from Europe and the salt air is still on one's lips, and the warm sunlight still in the blood.

But with a low sneer, there waits the hot, dirty, godless subway of New York! Crawl into it, you sinners, and pay for the fun you have just had! Toil and strain again in the fight for a piece of bread and a few valiant roses!

Back into the battle against the vast evil of world fascism! Yes, it comes as a shock to leave all the beauty of sun, sea and free blue sky and to plunge into this turbid bath of multitude!

Yet here is our post in the trenches of life. A vacation that lasted all year would become tasteless and boring. Life would lose all meaning if the struggle for human perfection and earthly goodness were to be removed.

Is not the most futile thing alive some perpetual vacationeer like wealthy Tommy Manville? I, for one, would rather sweat and suffer all year without any vacation, yet remain in the midst of aspiring humanity rather than lie like a fat slug on the purple couches of Tommy's many marriages.

Tommy is a veritable crackpot. He actually believes you can buy things like vacations and love. He doesn't know that you have to earn them. A vacation is not to be enjoyed until one has labored long and faithfully and felt all the anxieties of the common lot.

* * *

There was a young mountain of mail waiting the columnist at the office. Some of it will be treated in later editions.

But a girl from Brooklyn sniffs in the following provocative words: "Your column today lauded the escapist life—only the last sentence bringing in the party line to make it all kosher, I guess. I would like nothing better than to escape the city existence. I originally came from the country. Hence I have a small inner conflict on the matter. Is it sensible to live in the country today among the quiet woods without thought of war and peace? It definitely is not—so why bring it up as you do? There are a million positive issues needing a writeup. As a columnist, I think you are lazy."

Ever since I was a small boy, women have been scolding me like that "for being lazy." If there were no women in the world to keep things moving, men might turn into old, dirty field rats and never shave or have ambitions. That was Mark Twain's theory, anyway, and the girl from Brooklyn who dreams about "the quiet woods" and has a small "inner conflict" seems to prove his theory.

But she is wrong in being super-duper and hard-boiled. Even soldiers take vacations. They get tired and are given a change; otherwise their morale gets low. Even the Red Army gives its hard-pressed fighters furloughs and rest periods.

As for nature, it is noteworthy that soldiers under fire dream an awful lot about their girls at home and quiet beaches and lovely valleys where the roses bloom. Constantin Simonov, poet and author of a play recently done by the Theatre Guild, reports that the thousands of Red soldiers to whom he read poetry preferred lyrics that sang of all the natural beauty of the world, that praised the country scenes they had known and the simple domestic affections of life.

All escapist stuff, as the Brooklyn girl would view it. Yet is it, really? Is it not rather the treasure for which we are fighting against the brute Nazi, who scoffs at such things?

I have always believed that the hard-boiled fighter, so-called, was not as good a warrior as the all-round, intelligent and humane citizen. Our easy-going American boys proved that against Rommel's hardened Huns in the battle of Africa. The men of the Red Army, citizens all, have more than amply demonstrated that the free and spiritual Athenian will always be superior even in war-making to the regimented and hard-boiled Spartans of our time.

And the whole Soviet system was based on the ideas of vacations for all who perform useful labor—so the girl from Brooklyn had better stop fighting herself and go to some "quiet wood" for a week or so to patch up her motors for the vast struggles still ahead.

American Theatre Critic Says Michoels On the Soviet Stage 'Made Me Feel At Home'

By H. W. L. Dana

This article was written by Professor Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, author of the "Handbook On Soviet Russia," who wrote this article especially for "The Jewish Advocate." It is reprinted here with some brief additions by Professor Dana.

Sixteen years ago, when I first went as a stranger to Moscow, I felt strangely at home in the Moscow Jewish Theatre. I say "strangely" at home, because I had not foreseen what bonds of sympathy I should find there. At that time—this was in 1927—the Russian language was still rather unfamiliar to me. On the other hand, I had been going for years to the admirably acted Yiddish plays in New York and learned to love the marvellous acting of the Jewish actors there. Accordingly, when I first came to Moscow, the plays at the State Jewish Theatre there seemed from the first to make me feel at home. Yiddish was like an international language, spoken in theatres of big cities around the world, and helping to bind the world together intellectually.

SOLOMON MICHOELS

The Moscow Jewish Theatre perhaps because of the new lease of life given it by the Russian Revolution and perhaps because of the stimulating competition given to it by the high artistic standards of the surrounding Russian theatres in Moscow, seemed the most fertile and fruitful of all the Jewish Theatres. The intensely striking scenic designs, the equally striking facial make-up, and the sharp and angular gestures in acting, all helped to make the dramatic action of the plays clear and lucid to me as a stranger.

Finally, the cordial welcome given to me from the first by the chief actor, the genial and congenial Michoels, gave me a particular reason to feel at home there. I felt that he was fast becoming the greatest actor on the Jewish stage.

Each year as I returned to Moscow—1927, 1928, 1931, 1932, 1934, 1935—I always went to see the new performances at the Moscow Jewish Theatre and could record the steady growth of the theatre as a whole and of Michoels as an individual.

The Younger Michoels

Although Michoels had been nearly thirty years old before he had taken up acting professionally, he had shown an early love for dramatic literature and for mimicry and clowning. Born in 1890 at Dvinsk, he had felt at an early age the beautiful dramatic elements in the Jewish religious services in his home. When he was sent at the age of six to the Kheder, or Jewish school, he translated Lermontov's "Angel" into Yiddish, and in reciting poetry showed that he had an extraordinary power of attracting and holding the attention of everybody in the school room. After he had been taken to see the circus, he would entertain the family circle and his schoolmates by clever imitations of the circus clowns. At the age of nine, he is said to have written and acted before his family a play which he called "The Sins of Youth." In this play, his acting of the part of the Prodigal Son, given over to riotous living, was so vivid that it caused his devoted aunt to cry out in the midst of the performance: "O, woe, woe! you poor little boy, what have you turned into!"

As he grew older, the young Michoels had a strong impulse to become an actor, but he realized that, under the Tsarist regime, such an impulse, coming from one of Jewish origin, would be nipped in the bud. With the coming of the unsuccessful Revolution of 1905, he began to study Marxian books and to understand that the sufferings of the poor Jews were a part of the larger hardships of the whole working class. To do what he could to help bring about justice, he studied Law at the University of Petrograd and his courses there in public speaking were later a help both in his work as an actor and whenever he was called on to speak in public. Whenever he is called on to speak, everyone is silent and eager to listen knowing that he will have something new and witty and philosophic to say.

With the coming of the successful October Revolution of 1917, the Jewish theatres which had previously been persecuted or suppressed, underwent a new lease of life and Michoels decided to join the newly formed Jewish Theatrical Studio in Petrograd. He simplified the name which had been given him at the time of birth, Solomon Mikhailovich Vovsi, and took the stage name of "Michoels," a Jewish form of his own middle name, and since then has made the name of Michoels famous throughout the world.

The State Jewish Theatre

The Jewish Theatrical Studio, which occupied a small room in the Little Theatre on the Fontanka in Petrograd, recognized at once in this shy, bashful little man, with his big forehead and his twisted nose, the marks of genius. In the symbolic play of Maeterlinck, "The Blind," Michoels—to use his new name—made a deep impression with his powerful acting of a terrified blind old man. In an allegorical play, which he himself had written, called "The Builder," he acted the part of the Spirit of Yesterday. He also took part in seven plays of Sholom Aleichem which they acted there and in the historical play of Gutskow, "Uriel Acosta."

By this time the Soviet Government itself had moved from Petrograd to Moscow, and on Nov. 20, 1920, this Petrograd group of Jewish actors decided to move to Moscow and join with a similar group there. The Soviet Government gave them every encouragement and made them a state theatre. At first they acted in a tiny room with paintings by Chagal, which they called the "Chagal Box." It only seated 90 persons. They called it a "Chamber" or "Kamerny" Theatre, and, having been made a State Theatre, they were at first called the State Jewish Kamerny Theatre, which was contracted in Russian to Gosekt. The success of the plays which they did there by Sholom Aleichem and Sholom Asch was so great that a few years later, in 1922, they moved into the larger so called Romonov Hall on the Malaya Bronnaya, which seated more than seven times as many spectators. At this time, they dropped the Chamber or Kamerny from their title and became the State Jewish Theatre or Goset.

A scene from Sholem Aleichem's "200,000" presented by the Moscow Jewish State Theatre.

The Style Of Acting

From the first the acting at the Goset was remarkable. In the course of the twenty years that they have been in Moscow, however, it has undergone many changes, many kinds of scenic design and many styles of acting. From the symbolism and allegory of its early plays, it passed through a phase of psychological and heroic romantic mannerism. Then came a period of expressionism and constructivism run riot. The stage sets consisted of a complicated tangle of platforms one above another, of inclined planes, ladders, flights of steps and staircases. The actors, who had to be pretty good acrobats, appeared from every corner of the stage, from windows high up, from balconies, hanging from lamp posts or what have you. It was enormously exciting—and confusing.

Scenic designers, such as Tyshler or Rabinovich, devised the most ingenious cubist sets for this action. The gestures of the actors were as grotesque and angular as these sets. As Michoels said: "The Revolution had emancipated gesture—the arms became eloquent." Even in the makeup on the faces of the actors—and the Jewish theatre has always excelled in make-up—the very lines, as in cubist painting, were angular, broken up, and distorted, like the scenic design itself. All this gave a great opportunity to intensify the tragic-pathetic elements which are the basis of so many Jewish plays. No where else, so much as in the Jewish Theatre, is to be found this combination of tears and laughter, the heart-breaking effect of people trying to smile through their tears—of a people under whose very gayety ran a sub-current of bitter irony.

In time this very intensity of acting led to over-exaggeration, to too great formalization, to a mannerism that was at times harsh and strident. The music, which always accompanied the performance of the Moscow Jewish Theatre, had in these plays, dealing with the oppressed Jews of the old order, often a plaintive, whining effect that itself became oppressive. But when the plays turned to the new life that was opening up for the Jews, the music seemed to break the narrow confines in which it had been bound and pour forth in freedom and grandeur. The acting itself emerged from this conventional and conditional unreality into the larger mode of socialist realism.

Michoels, himself, who is a master of gesture, had taught his actors not only to give gestures which are startling and bizarre, but to give those which are appropriate to the part they are playing. For example, those who are acting the poor Jewish tailors working under sweat-shop conditions in the old regime, ply their arms back and forth merely from the elbows down. On the other hand, when these same actors are representing Jewish workers who have been sowing and reaping on a Collective Farm, they have a free sweep that comes from the shoulders.

Michoels and Feffer Guests of American Writers

Professor Solomon Michoels, the Soviet actor, and Lt. Colonel Itzik Feffer, the Soviet poet, will be guests of honor at a reception by American writers which will take place tonight at the Hotel Pennsylvania at 8:30 P. M. under the auspices of the New York Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

The Soviet delegates will speak on "Writers and the War" and will join with the American writers in a discussion of the role of writers in the war effort both here and in the Soviet Union.

Donald Ogden Stewart, well-known writer, will be chairman of the meeting. Albert Rhys Williams, author of "The Russians," and other books on the Soviet Union, will act as interpreter.

The THEATRE

'My Dear Public,' or Irving Caesar's Commentaries

By Ralph Warner

MY DEAR PUBLIC, a revusical story starring Willie Howard, book by Irving Caesar and Charles Gottesfield, songs by Irving Caesar, Sam Lerner and Gerald Marks; dances by Felicia Sorel; settings by Albert Johnson; costumes by Lucinda Ballard; book directed by Edgar MacGregor; orchestra by Harry Levant. Presented by Irving Caesar at the 46th Street Theatre on Sept. 10, 1943.

By all odds, Irving Caesar's persistency should be rewarded by a Broadway hit. His "revusical story," "My Dear Public," has been on its way to town for quite some time. It has been opened, closed, reopened with new members, new comedy, new cast..

Unfortunately, however, hits are not made that way. The present version, now at the 46th Street Theatre, is definitive; and also definitely mediocre.

Mr. Caesar's book has to do with show business—more explicitly, with a zipper manufacturer who backs a flop. As a rule, musical shows are better when the book idea is reduced to seven lines spoken by the comedian, the girl and the boy at the beginning and end of each act—with salty gags, bits, and nonsense strewn along the way.

"My Dear Public" is full of plot lines, plotty songs and so-called situations. It comes to life only occasionally—and especially when Willie Howard lets himself go.

Mr. Howard is almost a venerable comedian, but he still manages to instill youth and spirit into his work. He is downright funny in a delightful scene in which he tries to find a play for Broadway production. A playwriting butcher and his double-talking collaborator make for fun. And Mr. Howard has his moments, too, as a Mexican bad man, and a Scotch porter.

But he has little support from his supporting cast, with the sole exception of Ethel Shutta, who brings back memories of Ziegfeld days in the mid-20's. Miss Shutta can still sing and is still a willowy blonde.

The score of "My Dear Public" seldom rises above average tunefulness. "Our Private Love Song" is so-so; and "My Spies Tell Me" amusing. The high spots among musical numbers are "There's No Color Line in Heaven" and "If You Want a Deal With Russia, Send Me."

"Color Line" is a fervent plea against Negro discrimination, sung by the buxom and full-voiced Negro singer, Rose Brown. It brought down the house. Miss Brown is also effective in "There's a Great Day Coming." My own complaint is that she wears costumes which caricature Negro dress, in contrast to the tasteful costumes of the white members of the cast. Perhaps this constitutes carping at a detail—but I'm sure Miss Brown will go over even better if she wears a simple white evening gown instead of a horrible concoction in discordant colors and freakish lines.

Mr. Howard sings "If You Want A Deal With Russia," which is a friendly and amusing song about a little fellow who was born in Minsk, brought up in the Bronx, and who feels that he can fix up that tripartite conference in his own way. One of the conditions of peace, he says, is that the Volga boatmen will swim in the Rhine—which pleased Friday evening's audience enormously.

I always feel a tremor of regret when a musical comedy fails to satisfy. So much hard work, so much earnest effort went into "My Dear Public," that it's a pity 'tisn't better. But 'tain't. . . .

THE STAGE

OPENS TONIGHT at 8:40
GEORGE GERSHWIN & DuBOSE HEYWARD'S

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Gertrude Lawrence at Boston Canteen Opening

Another Stage Door Canteen is to be added to the chain of soldier hospitality-centers of the American Theatre Wing extending across the country. The newest is the Boston Stage Door Canteen, located in the building with the Copley Square Theatre at 447 Stuart St. After some difficulty in getting wiring installed, the new canteen is now ready for a gala opening, Thursday, Sept. 16.

Heading the star cast for those festivities will be Governor Saltonstall, Gertrude Lawrence and Helen Menken, accompanied by a large representation from the "Wing." Rumor hath it that Gov. Saltonstall will have an acting role in a skit. Miss Lawrence will entertain the servicemen and Miss Menken, head of the Radio Division of the American Theater Wing will be mistress of ceremonies on the Boston end of a radio hook-up, which will broadcast the proceedings across the country over the Stage Door Canteen radio program. The broadcast will shift from New York to Boston and back to New York.

Co-chairmen of the new canteen are Frances Starr and Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, head of the Cushman Club. Mrs. French will be the active director of the new soldier entertainment center.

Again the Freres Shubert are the "angels" of the new project. The premises were their donation. And, as always, the theatre unions and craft guilds are cooperating to the fullest.

Theatre Guild Plans Shakespearian Co.

With a Shakespearian presentation — "Othello," starring Paul Robeson—opening its season for the second time, The Theatre Guild announces that it is planning henceforth to include one of the Bard's comedies or tragedies in each coming season.

Plans also call for the formation of a Theatre Guild Shakespearian Repertory Company, which will present regularly Shakespeare plays in New York and on tour.

The last time Shakespeare lifted the curtain on a Guild season was in 1940-41 when Helen Hayes and Maurice Evans co-starred in "Twelfth Night."

"Othello," now in rehearsal, is the Margaret Webster production of the Shakespearian drama. It is scheduled to open in New York at the Shubert Theatre in mid-October, after preliminary engagements in New Haven, Boston and Philadelphia.

RADIO PROGRAM

HIGHLIGHTS

Masterwork Hour, 9:00 WNYC . . . Saga of Symphony, 10:00 WLIB . . . Crossroads of Melody, 11, WLIB . . . Liberty Music Hall, 2:00 WLIB . . . Great Classics, 6:00 WLIB . . . Lone Ranger, 7:30 WJZ . . . Blondie, 7:30 WABC . . . Cavalcade of America, 8:00 WEAF . . . Symphony Hall, 8:00 WQXR . . . Musical Cavalcade, 9:30 WQXR . . . Screen Guild Play, 10:00 WABC . . . Hollywood Radio Theatre, 10:30 WJZ.

8:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—News; Aunt Jenny's Stories
WJZ—Kibitzers' Music; Comedy
WABC—News; Music; Talk
WMCA—News Bulletins
8:03-WMCA—Horace Heidt Records
8:15-WEAF—Minute Men—Ralph Dumke
WMCA—Unity Viewpoint—Talk
8:30-WEAF—News; Definitions—Quiz
WOR—Shopping—Pegeen Fitzgerald
WJZNancy Craig—Talk
WABC—Missus Goes A-Shopping
WMCA—News; S. Kaye Records
8:45-WABC—Adelaide Hawley—Talk
8:55-WOR, WQXR—News Reports
9:00-WEAF—Everything Goes—Variety
WOR—Quiz Wizard; Music
WJZ—Breakfast Club—Variety
WABC—News; Studio Music
9:03-WMCAAlice Hughes, Comments
9:15-WMCA—Recorded Music
WQXRStudio Musicale
9:30-WOR—News; Talk Music
WABC—This Life Is Mine—Sketch
9:45-WEAF—Robert St. John, News
WABC—Landt Trio & Curley, Songs
9:55-WQXR—News; Concert Music
WMCA—News Bulletins
10:00-WEAF—Lora Lawton—Sketch
WOR—Talk—Alfred W. McCann
WJZ—Isabel Manning Hewson
WABCValiant Lady—Sketch
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXRWomen and the War—Talk
10:03-WMCA—The Little Show—Variety
10:15-WEAF—The Open Door—Sketch
WJZ—Max Hill—News
WABC—Kitty Foyle—Sketch
10:30-WEAF—Help Mate—Sketch
WOR—Lyrics by Loretta
WJZ—The Baby Institute
WABC—Honeymoon Hill—Sketch
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Composers' Corner
10:45-WEAF—A Woman of America—Play
WJZ—Quest for Happiness
WABC—Bachelor's Children—Sketch
10:55-WOR, WJZ—Neighbors—Talk
11:00-WEAF—Road of Life—Sketch
WOR—News
WJZ—Breakfast with Breneman
WABC—Third War Loan Drive
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Other People's Business
11:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
11:15-WEAF—Vic and Sade—Sketch
WABC—Second Husband—Sketch
11:30-WEAF—Snow Village—Sketch
WJZ—News; Don Gardiner
WABC—Bright Horizon—Sketch
WMCA—News; Lombardo Records
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum—Sketch
WJZ—Living Should Be Fun
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:50-WOR—What's Your Idea?
11:55-WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
AFTERNOON
12:00-WEAF—News; Recorded Music
WOR—Beske Carter, Comments
WJZ—Talk
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WMCA—News Bulletins
12:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
12:15-WJZ—That's a Fact—Charles Nobles
WOR—Musical Appetizer
WABC—Big Sister—Sketch
12:25-WEAF—News; Farm and Home Hour
12:30-WEAF—Mirth and Madness—Variety
WOR—News; Little Show
WABC—Helen Trent—Sketch
12:45-WJZ—Victory Garden—E. G. Moore
WABC—Our Gal Sunday—Sketch
12:55-WQXR—News; Symphonic Music
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage, Comments
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful—Play
WMCA—News Bulletins
1:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
1:15-WOR—Lanny and Ginger, Songs
WJZ—Women's Exchange Program
WABC—Ma Perkins—Sketch
1:25-WOR—Talk; Lopez Orchestra
1:30-WABC—Vic and Sade—Sketch
1:45-WEAF—News
WJZ—Lavalle Orchestra
WABC—The Goldbergs—Sketch
1:55-WQXR—News; Chamber Music
2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light—Sketch
WOR—Talk—Martha Deane
WABC—Young Dr. Malone—Sketch
2:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
2:15-WEAF—Lonely Women—Sketch
WJZ—The Mystery Chef
WABC—Joyce Jordan—Sketch
2:30-WEAF—Light of the World—Play
WOR—News; Talk—Maxine Keith
WJZ—Ed East and Polly—Variety
WABC—We Love and Learn—Sketch
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Pepper Young's Family
2:55-WQXR—News; Request Music
3:00-WEAF—Mary Marlin—Sketch
WOR—Marv Foster—Sketch
WJZ—Morton Downey—Sketch
WABC—News—Elizabeth Bemis
WMCA—News Bulletins
3:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins—Sketch
WJZ—My True Story—Sketch
WABC—Joe and Ethel Turp—Play
WMCA—Bill Werges, Organ
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young—Sketch
WOR—Dr. Eddy's Food Forum
WABC—Bond Drive
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness—Sketch
WJZ—Ted Malone—Poetry
WABC—Green Valley, USA—Play
3:55-WQXR—News; Symphonic Music
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife—Sketch
WOR—News Reports
WJZ—Bing Frolics—Variety
WABC—Home Front Reporter
WMCA—News Bulletins
4:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas—Sketch
WOR—Talk—John Gambling
4:25-WABC—News; Perry Como, Songs
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones—Sketch
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WOR—Personality Parade
WJZ—Sea Hound—Sketch
WABC—Recorded Music
4:55-WQXR—News; Waltz Music
5:00-WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Hop Harrigan—Sketch
WABC—Judith Evelyn, Reading
WMCA—News Bulletins
5:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life—Sketch
WOR—The Black Hood—Sketch
WJZ—Dick Tracy—Sketch
WABC—Mother and Dad—Sketch
WQXR—E. Sternberger, Comments
5:25-WQXR—News; Great Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
WOR—Chick Carter—Sketch
WJZ—Jack Armstrong—Sketch
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
5:45-WEAF—Front Page Farrell—Play
WOR—Superman—Sketch
WJZ—Archie Andrews—Sketch
WABC—American Women—Sketch

EVENING

6:00-WEAF—Jack Arthur, Songs
WOR—Sydney Moseley
WJZ—News; Bruno Shaw
WABC—Quincy Howe, News
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Music to Remember
6:03-WMCA—Music; Talk
6:15-WEAF—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—Jack Smith, Tenor
6:25-WQXR—News; Dinner Music
6:30-WOR—News, Frank Singiser
WJZ—Welcome Lewis, Art Gentry
WABC—Jeri Sullavan, Songs
6:45-WJZ—Lowell Thomas
WABC—The World Today
7:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Orchestra
WOR—Fulton Lewis Jr., Comments
WJZ—Kern Kobblers Music
WABC—I Love a Mystery—Sketch
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Lester Velie, Comments
7:03-WMCA—Benny Goodman Records
7:15-WEAF—News; John Vandercook
WOR—Arthur Hale, Comments
WABC—Ed Sullivan
WMCA—Five-Star Final—Sketch
WQXR—Operetta Music
7:25-WQXR—News; Music Treasury
7:30-WEAF—Roth Orchestra; Chorus
WOR—It Pays to Be Ignorant
WJZ—Lone Ranger—Sketch
WABC—Blondie—Sketch
WMCA—Johannes Steel, Comments
7:45-WEAF—H. J. Kaltenborn, Comments
WMCA—Records
8:00-WEAF—Cavalcade of America—Play
WOR—News
WJZ—Earl Godwin, News
WABC—Vox Pop, Interviews
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
8:15-WOR—Leo Cherne, Comments
WJZ—Lum and Abner—Sketch
8:30-WEAF—Richard Crooks—Tenor
WOR—The Better Half—Quiz
WJZ—Nero Wolfe—Sketch
WABC—Gay Nineties Revue
8:55-WABC—Cecil Brown, News
9:00-WEAF—Music
WOR—Gabriel Heatter, Comments
WJZ—Counter-Spy—Sketch
WABC—Play
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—World-Wide News; Music
9:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
9:15-WOR—Pay-Off News
WQXR—Spanish Lessons
9:30-WEAF—Dr. I. Q.—Quiz
WOR—Nick Carter—Sketch
WJZ—Spotlight—Nelson Orchestra
WABC—Broadway Band Box
WMCA—Frank Kingdon, Comments
WQXR—Musical Cavalcade
9:55-WJZ—Grace Morgan, Songs
WQXR—News; Recorded Album
10:00-WEAF—Josephine Antoine, Soprano
WOR—Comments
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing, News
WABC—Screen Guild Play
WMCA—News Bulletins
10:03-WMCA—Brooklyn Amateur Hour
10:15-WOR—Sunny Skylar, Songs
10:30-WEAF—Information Please
Reed Kennedy, Baritone; Orch.
WOR—Paul Schubert, Comments
WJZ—Hollywood Radio Theatre
WABC—Lombardo Orchestra; Ogden Nash, Readings
WQXR—The Music Box
10:35-WJZ—Johnny Morgan Show
10:45-WOR—Record Concert Music
10:50-WQXR—News; Just Music
11:00-WEAF, WJZ—News; Music
WOR, WABC—News; Music
WMCA—News Summary
11:06-WMCA—Talks and Music
11:30-WEAF—Jack Benny
WOR—Manpower, Ltd., Music
11:55-WMCA—Treasury Star Parade
12:00-WEAF, WABC, WQXR—News; Music
WMCA—News and Music

OUR CITY STATION—WNYC

8:00—News Report
8:05—Morning Serenade
8:15—The Want Ad Column of the Air
8:30—Treasury Song Parade
8:28—City Consumers' Guide
8:30—New York City Food and Nutrition Program
8:35—Morning Serenade
8:45—News Report
8:55—Around New York Today
9:00—Masterwork Hour
10:00—Consumers News
10:15—From the Music Album
10:45—Police Dept. Safety Program
11:00—News Report
11:10—Rations and Recipes
11:20—News York City Fod and Nutrition Program
11:25—Musical Souvenirs
11:45—You and Your Health
12:00—Music at Work
1:00—Missing Persons Alarms
1:05—Economics of War
1:30—Pages of Melody
2:00—News Summary
2:05—Markets Question Box
2:15—Symphonic Matinee—Requests
3:45—News Report
3:55—Point Rationing
4:00—Student Recital
5:00—Music to Swim By
6:00—Music of the United Nations
6:30—Selective Service Bulletin and Words and Music
6:45—News Report
6:55—The Want Ad Column of the Air
7:00—Fire Dept. Auxiliary Corps
7:05—Masterwork Hour
8:00—Science Fights the War
8:15—Songs of America
8:30—Roland Hayes
9:30—Famous Pianist Series
10:00—Sign Off

MOTION PICTURES

3RD BIG WEEK!
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Salute to the UE!

SEVEN HUNDRED delegates, most of them from big war production plants, will open this morning the ninth convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union.

We extend to these men and women from so many key factories throughout the country the warm good wishes of their fellow workers in New York. The record of the UE, as it is affectionately called, has been of such a progressive and patriotic character that we know in advance its deliberations will be of the utmost value to the nation.

In its Friday issue the Daily Worker paid tribute to the democracy, initiative and devotion to the nation displayed by this great union. We repeat that tribute today.

Out of the old dark days of company unionism and the reign of the labor spy, this organization of 500,000 union workers has emerged to prove in its achievements the benefits of trade unionism to the nation as a whole. It has been conspicuous in putting through the program of the mighty Congress of Industrial Organizations, of which it is the third largest affiliate in point of membership.

New York greets the UE. The workers and citizens of Gotham are happy and proud to welcome the delegated representatives of this splendid organization, this vital part of our American life.

Battle in Italy

OUR armed forces in Italy, the American people now appreciate, have a fight on their hands to oust the Nazis from the mainland. The first elation at the surrender by Badoglio has been succeeded by the realization that the business in Italy is still grim and the battle stubborn.

Gain we did the unconditional surrender. Much of the Italian fleet has thereby come into Allied hands. A number of strategic points were quickly taken over. Nonetheless, despite these advantages, the American and English troops still face real war in Italy.

In this war we can have the wholehearted cooperation of the great mass of the Italian people against the German oppressors if we make certain to gain their good will and confidence. It is vital that the Allies understand that fully and act upon this understanding with dispatch.

The ease with which the Nazis were able to take over key points at Rome, Genoa and other cities can be ascribed to one chief cause. It was due to the treachery of those Italian military leaders and government officials who were retained by Badoglio despite their previous ultra-fascist record. Their make-up and political conceptions made them assured double-dealers.

The shady maneuvers of Badoglio and the Allied delays in pursuing early military action have given the Germans time to organize their forces and to seize certain key spots. Our failure to make a more direct appeal to the Italian people against Badoglio, when he appeared to be engaged in obstructionist schemes, and our hesitation to rely upon the people and their organizations are all proving costly now.

All of these lessons—learned at no small price—can aid us at present, if we take note of them in order to overcome such defects and defaults. We can realize that it was force which compelled Badoglio to make his unconditional surrender, the force of our arms and of the Italian people who joined in breaking down the power of the fascist enemy through their gradually-developing national front. We can be alert to the fact that it is the working together of our armies with these Italian masses which is the main guarantee of quick and all-out victory in Italy.

In order to rally the people it is essential to show them that they will not be left to the mercy of those officials and bureaucrats who oppressed them for years.

With the people as our allies, we can sweep out the Germans. We do not know, of course, the actual number of the German divisions in Italy. The highest number given in the estimates is 18. This figure may be exaggerated. Whatever the number, it is evident that the Germans did not take over the Italian cities which are now in their hands because of the Nazis' actual strength. The rottenness of the Italian officials and their secret ties with the Nazis were the real reasons for these operations.

The Germans, as a matter of fact, are in no position to maintain permanent control of the battlefield. Rommel is in command and it is the Rommel tactics of North Africa which they are compelled to adopt over again—to engage the Allies in long delaying actions with comparatively few German troops involved.

When we understand that, we can appreciate that we will be doing just what Hitler wants us to do if we limit ourselves to these Italian operations for the present. Hitler's stammering speech and the sweeping victories on the Eastern Front join with the advances of our troops in Italy to tell us that the Axis is not stronger.

What is required (for which we hope the maneuvers in the English Channel were engaged in as a rehearsal) is that real invasion of Europe which will give Hitler a genuine two-front war. This will help turn the present Nazi defeats on the Eastern Front into Nazi routs. They will make it impossible for Hitler to withdraw forces from France for northern Italy. They will bring about the rise of the oppressed peoples and the stimulation of partisan warfare. They will hasten the collapse of the satellites of the Axis.

Abolish the Poll Tax

WHEN CONGRESS reconvenes tomorrow, following its extended recess, one of the urgent measures facing it will be the elimination of the poll tax.

The campaign for the Marcantonio anti-poll tax bill last spring was one of the high points in the mobilization of the people for action on congressional issues. As a result, the bill was passed overwhelmingly in record time, despite bitter opposition of the polltaxers.

The measure is now in the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Senator Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana.

Last year a similar measure was also passed by the House. Polltaxers in the Senate attempted to bottle it up in the Judiciary Committee. A bitter, determined fight by Senator George W. Norris, backed by the people, forced it out of the Judiciary Committee. A filibuster by polltaxers killed it on the Senate floor.

Undoubtedly, these Senate polltaxers will try to delay or kill the measure in committee once more.

The polltaxers can be defeated by a determined mass fight to force the measure out of committee without delay and to demand of the Senators that they invoke cloture, or limitation of debate, in order to block a filibuster.

There is a wide movement of labor, farmers, middle class behind the fight against the poll tax.. That movement needs to get going at once. It has the backing of the people in every state.

Italy and the Second Front

By William Z. Foster

The invasion of Italy by the Anglo-American forces presents a number of lessons of special importance with regard to the question of a second front in France. One of the most striking of these was the extreme ease with which our forces blasted their way into Sicily and onto the mainland of Italy, even before the Badoglio government threw in the sponge. Our casualty list was very low, much lower in fact than our military experts anticipated.

WM. Z. FOSTER

The significance of our easy invasion is that Hitler was unable to spare sufficient men and material from the Eastern Front or elsewhere to prevent our landing. That he values the control of Italy is obvious from his present efforts to hang on, and that it would have been a deadly blow to the United Nations if he could have defeated the invasion, is equally obvious. Soviet military experts only recently said the Nazis have not to exceed six divisions (about 90,000 troops) in Italy; whereas, some Americans assert that now there are no less than 20 divisions. But in either case it amounts to the same thing—Hitler just was not able to allocate enough troops to Italy to prevent the Anglo-American landing. This was a sure sign that his army had been disastrously weakened by the gigantic losses at the hands of the Red Army.

The meaning of all this for a second front is clear. Unquestionably Hitler's forces in France are much weaker than we have been led to believe, and they will be able to make far less resistance than Anglo-American leaders suppose. Of course France is not Italy—Hitler attaches more strategic importance to France, he has it better fortified and has many more troops there. But on the other hand, the Americans and British have, in the British Isles, an incomparably more powerful military base than in North Africa, from which they attacked Italy. There they have many times more soldiers, a vastly superior air force, and their transportation problem is only a fraction as serious.

To establish bridgeheads across the English Channel will of course not be such a walkaway as it was in Italy; but the very inability of Hitler to prevent the invasion of Italy is an unmistakable sign that his resistance in France will also crumble under a mighty Anglo-American attack. When the assault upon the French coast finally comes, the world will be amazed, as in the case of Italy, at how much less formidable the Nazi resistance is than has been anticipated. It will then be seen how foolish it was to calculate our probable casualty lists upon the basis of the suicide squad commando raid upon Dieppe.

Another important lesson, vital for the question of the second front, shown by the Italian invasion, is the danger of delay in striking the military blow once the situation is ripe. When Mussolini fell it was the strategic moment to hit Italy with everything we had. But five precious weeks were allowed to slip by, until we finally wangled an "unconditional surrender" out of Badoglio. Meanwhile the Nazis were feverishly regrouping their troops and generally preparing their defense. In consequence, we now find them in a far stronger position than they otherwise would have been had our troops gone into action in Italy earlier.

This delay in Italy, which must translate itself into needless casualty lists for ourselves and our Allies, emphasizes afresh the danger in the delay that is now occurring in launching a second front in France. Germany is thus being given the opportunity to transform its whole military set-up from an offensive to a defensive basis.

Hitler, in his latest speech, boasted that by new defensive measures the Nazis will be able to stop the bombing of their cities. This was mere propaganda designed to whip up the flagging morale of the German people; but that Nazi Germany will be able to make a longer and harder fight if allowed the time to build its defenses and revamp its strategy and tactics needs no proof. Thus, if the Nazi-held side of the Channel coast now bristles with fortifications, it is because of the time Hitler has been given by our slowness in launching the second front.

A third major lesson, bearing upon the second front problem, is emphasized by the catastrophic collapse of the Mussolini Government once the Anglo-American forces hit it a solid blow by invading Sicily. The Italian fascist state, besides being undermined by its huge military losses in the USSR and Africa, was politically rotten. It did not have the backing of the great masses of the Italian people. Mussolini's boasted regime proved to be so hollow that it crashed at the first real shock.

Hitler's Nazi regime is also rotten, it has also suffered terrific military losses in its defeats by the Red Army, and it, too, will blow up once Great Britain and the United States decide to put their full pressure upon it by a great second front in France.

Nazi Germany is, of course, vastly more powerful materially and has a stronger grip on its people than fascist Italy, and it can and will make a far more resolute struggle. But the same military defeats and political rottenness that caused Mussolini's downfall are also hastening Hitler to his fall. When Great Britain and the United States, by throwing a million or two soldiers into France, set up a great nutcracker with the powerful Red Army in the East, and the Nazi army in between, Hitler will then be rapidly on his way out.

And his exit doubtless will be helped by unexpectedly large and militant mass movements in Germany itself. When the Hitler Government is smashed, undoubtedly the world will be amazed, even more so than in the case of Mussolini, at how much that regime, built on terror and demogogy, lacked the backing of the German people, and also how much more undermined it is now than it appears upon the surface to be.

World Unity Will Strengthen Labor's Role in War and Peace, Says Hillman

No enduring peace can be built without "close and continued collaboration" between the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and China and allied labor unity must strengthen that collaboration, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, declared at a giant labor rally in Chicago Saturday. The text of Mr. Hillman's speech follows:

One cardinal task still confronts us—to wrest victory from the Axis at the earliest possible moment. All else must be subordinated to that task. We can permit no other consideration to divert our energies from it or to weaken our unity for its attainment.

Today is a day of battle on the war fronts of the world. Today and each added day of battle costs the lives of thousands of the finest young men of the United Nations. Today is a day of terror in the occupied lands of Europe and Asia. Today and each added day of terror is paid for with the lives of hundreds of the best leaders of the people and with mass torture, starvation and degeneration. Today is a day of destruction at the front and in the cities and across the countryside behind the lines. Today and each added day of destruction lays waste to food, housing and the product of millions of man hours of toil in workshop and factory.

Every day that the war is prolonged destroys priceless human and material resources which we will need to build the post-war world. Every day that it is prolonged increases the tensions, dislocations and suffering with which we will have to deal. So, in a very real sense, we can make our most important contribution to an ordered and enduring peace by uniting and intensifying our efforts to hasten the day of victory.

Yet some things can and should be said, now, about the nature of the peace.

The defeat of this Axis will release, throughout the world, the democratic forces of the people that have been pent up during these long and terrible years. No longer suppressed by brute force or menaced by aggression and war, the people will at last be given the opportunity to reshape their world.

Labor in America has an enduring faith in the creative power of each free people to fashion the form of government and economy best suited to its needs. At the beginning of our history as a nation, we fought two wars to vindicate that right for ourselves. We must not now deny it to others.

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As we advance into the European continent, we must not only permit but encourage the free and untrammeled activity of the people's movements. They have maintained their organization and carried on their heroic work during the darkest and seemingly most hopeless days, and now impatiently await our coming. We must apply the lesson that these last years have taught that a policy based on fear of the power of a free people leads to fascism.

Yet there are forces in this country who today are laying grandiose plans for a new American imperialism. They hope to rise to power by an appeal to the isolationist sentiments that still persist among us, and by exploiting the burdens and difficulties of the war to turn the voters against a constructive domestic program to meet post-war needs.

The great majority of the American people—workers, farmers and other progressives — accept the guarantees of the Atlantic Charter as the only basis for a secure and peaceful post-war world.

We want a peace that will give full employment to our people, with a broad program of social security for those unable to work and a national income level that will provide a decent livelihood for all. These standards can be established for ourselves only in an economy of abundance that fully utilizes the rich resources of the world and makes them available—not to a few men in a few lands, but to all men, everywhere.

If we are to achieve such a peace, we must unite our political strength to preserve our government as a government of the whole people. We must not permit it to fall into the hands of any group which will use it as the instrument of reaction at home and an imperialistic scramble for power abroad.

We can have no enduring peace without close and continued collaboration among the United Nations, and particularly its four great members—the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and China. Unless the unity which we have forged in the fires of war is maintained and strengthened after victory is won, then all that we have fought for will have gone for naught.

Labor, which more than any other group knows the necessity of united action, owes a special obligation to itself and to the world to guard this unity and knit it more firmly. The closest collaboration between labor in our own country and the trade unions of Britain, the Soviet Union, China, Latin America and the occupied countries will vastly multiply labor's influence at the peace table and best assure a true people's peace. It will also provide the bones and sinew of permanent collaboration, not alone among the workers of these nations, but by their governments and their whole people.

In the last analysis, the nature of the peace will be determined by the people. They have it within their power to fashion it after their own needs and aspirations. Organized and united, no force on earth can stop them short of their goal.

(The Daily Worker tomorrow will carry the full text of the speech by Vice-President Henry Wallace at the rally.)

Nazi Crimes Hit New High in Sumy

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (ICN).—The recapture of Sumy by the Red Army has brought to light another long saga of German baseness and cruelty, the correspondent of **Komsomolskaya Pravda**, who accompanied the Red Army when it entered the town and talked with the surviving inhabitants, tells this week.

In the cellars of the former city hall the executioners tortured Soviet citizens.

In a restaurant the Hitlerites opened a brothel.

Greatest notoriety in Sumy and throughout the region was enjoyed by a concentration camp originally situated in the sugar refinery and later in a prison building. In addition to war prisoners, civilian suspects were interned there.

Semyon Kuznetsov, who spent five long weeks in this black dungeon and escaped at the risk of his life, says that "there were about five to six thousand of us in this camp. We all slept on a dirty floor. In one room some 12 yards long and eight yards wide there were 200 prisoners, many of them women and children. Those who were able to move were forced to clean the premises of the German hospital.

"The wardens brutally maltreated the prisoners. The terror of the camp was one German captain. He hated the Russians and, as soon as he appeared in the camp, he began to beat up people right and left, shouting the most revolting profanities. The wardens following him beat the prisoners into unconsciousness."

Another fugitive from this death's camp, a former collective farm chairman from the Krasnopole district, related that after the camp was transferred to the prison building mass executions followed.

Twice daily a truck came to take the victims. The executioners made their first trip at 9:30 P. M. and their second at 4 A. M. No one knew whose turn would come next. The camp was in a constant state of tension, everyone anticipating that his turn would be next.

At 9:30 P. M. and at 4 A. M. the camp rang with cries. Women were hysterical, children and old people crying. The executioners herded the people into the truck and the cries were soon muffled.

Youth for Victory

Introduction: This column is being resumed by the Young Communist League for the next four weeks. Because of the widespread interest in the coming national convention of the YCL, to open with a huge mass meeting on Friday, Oct. 15, this column will bring to our readers excerpts of pre-convention discussion now going on in that organization.—Ed. Note.

By Herb Signer

The job of the League leadership in the pre-Convention period is to help deepen the understanding of our members of the need for the proposed changes by giving them some of the past history and policies of the League, as was done by Max Weiss in his article. This is a key matter for the fullest possible political preparation of our membership for the Convention and after. The article by Max Weiss in the September Communist which will be reprinted in a pamphlet, should become the chief educational weapon for preparing our members (as well as other circles) for the tremendous changes to be made.

This generally is perhaps the major task before us, and we must guard against becoming so immersed in practical preparations for the Convention that we will minimize this job of politically arming our members, in every possible way, as a necessary pre-condition for achieving of our objective in the coming period.

From the experiences in the discussions here, we find, among other things, it is necessary to further refresh and deepen understanding of the whole nature of the modern epoch of the rise of fascism, the full meaning of the present war to destroy the Axis, the meaning of victory itself in the destruction of fascism; thereby opening up a new era in the progress of mankind. There is a tendency to treat somewhat superficially the fact that the new organization will be "merely" an anti-fascist organization.

To further re-emphasize with our members some of these basic questions, together with the development of League policy and work in the past decade especially, will help guarantee a proper estimation of Convention policy, and why it is necessary and practicable today to help create out of the YCL something that will be new and different, a united anti-fascist progressive mass youth organization, which can and will become part of the permanent, basic fabric of American life, FOR VICTORY, AND IN THE YEARS AFTERWARD!

One of the chief features which underlies our Convention policy and outlook is the new and fundamental fact in American life represented by the influx of large masses of youth into basic industry and into the trade unions during the war. In fact, it might be stated that the absence of this situation in pre-war years was one of the chief factors operating against the creation of a united youth league, or the transformation of the YCL into a broader united anti-fascist youth organization in those past years.

Today, it is possible and necessary to conceive of the creation of a new youth organization which will be based among large masses of industrial and trade union youth, which will get wide labor support, and which can serve to help strengthen the role of the trade unions in American life generally, and among the millions of youth in particular.

Such a youth organization as will be decided upon at the Convention can play a tremendous role, in time, in helping to strengthen the conscious participation of industrial youth in the trade unions. It will prove of great aid to organized labor in educating and influencing all sections of youth to understand properly the role of the trade unions. It can and will help cement a new type of labor-youth unity, which is of such great importance today during the war, and which will prove equally important after victory. Such a youth organization will be a valuable supplement to the trade unions in activity among the youth, and will help bring to the fore the leading role of young trade unionists among all sections of the young generation. It can play an effective role, together with the unions, in combating and destroying reactionary fifth column influences among American youth which have become so evident in the recent disastrous events in Detroit and elsewhere.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1938

The leading editorial on the threats by Hitler to Czechoslovakia calls on all labor and progressive organizations to raise their voices in one united, powerful demand—that the United States act to halt the Nazi aggressor.

"In this eleventh hour, when war and peace hang in the balance, the United States can speak in a way to drown out the fierce war threats of Hitler.

"An immediate declaration of the American Government on the momentous war crisis would be welcomed by the American people and the peaceful nations of the world.

"By clearly saying that Hitler's war threats against all democracies menace the peace of the United States, this country can do an immediate service to the cause of peace."

The greatest collection of Negro football aces in college history will perform on the gridiron this coming season and help deal another blow to the discredited forces of Jim Crowism in American sports. Heading the list is the unanimous choice for all-America end, Jerome Holland of Cornell.

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